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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

China's Dike Safeguards Food

Austria Plans Loan Reforms

Greece Has Election Crisis

Argentina Expands B. A. Port

Unopened Home Banks Boom

CHINA completes one of the largest constructive enterprises in its history. The vast dike system of central China along the Yangtse and its branches has been remade. Enough dirt has been piled up to circle the earth with a mound six feet wide and equally high. About $7,000,000 in silver was raised for this work, but it was made possible chiefly through the loan to China by the United States Farm Board of 15,000,000 bushels of wheat. About 1,400,000 needy farmers and villagers did the work. Thus they fed themselves in hard times—and the new dike gives them a brighter hope of regular food in the years to come.

¶ Austria prepares for a fresh try at its financial rehabilitation. Chancellor Dollfuss becomes chairman of a new economy commission, to have able members and wide powers, which will undertake reforms in conformity with the Lausanne agreement under which Austria gets its new League loan. The Austrian Parliament intimated at first that it would not accept the loan, demurring at the conditions. But acceptance was voted, and the Government will do its best. Austria pays the fiddler—but the fiddler pays Austria's debts.

¶ Greece experiences difficult days ahead of its national election on Sept. 25. Feeling runs high and serious trouble threatens. One faction is led by Premier Eleutherios Venizelos, the other by Panayoti Tsaldaris, who wishes to restore the monarchy. The Premier resigns in anger, but is persuaded to reconsider. He declares that even a triumph of the opposition can never mean what they hope—the return of a king to Greece.

¶ London learns from Andrew W. Mellon, returning American Ambassador, of the political outlook in the United States. President Hoover's chances of reelection are rated as good as were his chances of election an equal length of time before the 1928 balloting. Democratic and Republican platforms raising no wide differences, the issue becomes largely one of which of two men. The Administration's painstaking economic efforts are helping the country, and, the Ambassador believes, this fact brings quick reaction—He means it is helping Mr. Hoover.

¶ Manchuria continues to focus attention. Foreign Minister Uchida says Manchukuo will be recognized by Japan within a week as an independent state. Oriental sources believe the Lytton League report will censure Japan, but will also censure China. It is expected to recommend that China's jurisdiction over Manchuria continue unbroken, but with a formula of agreement between China and Japan. But Tokyo says that, under such a report, there could be only disagreement with China—it having pledged itself in advance to shout, No!

¶ Argentina will make Buenos Aires one of the most modernly equipped shipping centers in the world. A congressional measure is designed to raise $13,000,000, to be spent during the next five years. Valuable land reclaimed from the River Platte in the port zone will help pay the cost. A bond issue is to be backed by port earnings. In spite of tariff walls Argentina has grown steadily in world trade. Buenos Aires means "good airs," and the far southern capital will presently be giving itself truly beautiful airs—with a port comparable to its resources.

¶ France is again feeling the pinch—of plenty. Nearly half the people are farmers, and the wheat crop is again forlornly ripe, rich and overabundant. Gloomy growers fiercely push the price problem upon the Government. The lawmakers can force the price up, but if they do, how then can they balance the budget? Many puzzled persons are trying to decide this riddle: Is it better to remain in the city and worry over having devastating nothing, or to remain on the farm and worry over having ruinous too much?

¶ Washington finds the 12 home loan banks are certain to do an enormous business. Headquarters is flooded with applications for direct loans a month ahead of the opening of the regional institutions. The effort will be to have all worthy petitions granted through organizations in the home district. This is usually sending the home owner or would-be home owner straight back to the hard-hearted one who has already shaken his head, but, presto, what a change! The hard-hearted smiles and hands out the money. He hears the Government's whisper—"Please do it for him—for me."

Germans and Scots Exchange Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow

WHILE four Scottish students are having a 12-month course at a German university, their places will be taken in Scotland by four German students, according to terms of a fund which Sir Daniel Stevenson, former Lord Provost of Glasgow, has established as a personal gift.

In appreciation of Sir Daniel's beneficence, an autographed photograph of President von Hindenburg, along with a letter of praise from the German nation, were presented to Sir Daniel by German representatives.

Many Changes Found Needed In New Homes

More Baths and Place to Get Away From Radio Among Them

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—American dwellings need to be replanned for the radio age just as cities are being changed to keep pace with the motor age. This is the conclusion of a survey of nearly 3000 rural and urban homes in 40 states, the results of which are published today in Volume 10 of the final reports of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership. The volume is entitled "Home Making, Home Furnishing and Information Services."

The committee found such common reasons for family friction as a single living room for the recreational activities of too many people; no private place to read or rest or entertain personal friends; no chance to escape from the radio; too many people competing for a single bathroom; no convenient closets or cupboards to store things.

In its constructive suggestions for adapting housing to the mental needs of the occupants, the committee gives illustrations to prove that better planning of houses can do much without adding to expenses. It especially urges upon parents the wisdom of making the child feel that the house is partly his. "It is in the home that the child, even more than the adult, must find continuity of security, affections, intimacies and loyalties," the committee says. The commonest defect discovered was lack of adequate storage space for children's clothes and possessions.

It emphasizes the need of applying the fundamentals of art to the planning, decoration and furnishing of houses. "There are hundreds of thousands of houses in this country of which the exteriors represent an expenditure far above the quality of the furnishings within," the committee points out. It urges that the structure and its interior furnishings be considered as a unit in the first place, instead of treating furnishings as an afterthought.

The present volume is the seventh to appear of the 11 final reports of the President's conference. It contains reports of three of the 25 fact-finding committees of the conference, the committee on homemaking, the committee on home furnishing and decoration, and the committee on home information centers.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

45—*Where Are Drunkards Reformed?*

WHEN a man has once become a drunkard or a dope fiend, neither prohibition nor the narcotics law is likely to do much for him. The purpose of all such laws is prevention rather than cure. There are beneficent agencies, both religious and secular, whose purpose is to help, to reform, or to cure these addicts. These agencies are entitled to our support and our commendation. But prohibition has a different purpose. Its purpose is to suppress the business which makes drunkards for profit.

One religious agency which has tried, with some success, to reform drunkards is the Salvation Army. Those cynics who have pretended to look for drunkards who have been reformed by prohibition might have learned something by consulting the officers of that organization. Instead of asking for drunkards who have been reformed by prohibition alone, they might have asked three other questions, one preliminary and the other two vital. The preliminary question might have been: Has the Salvation Army ever helped anyone to overcome the liquor habit? The second question might have been: Are there as many cases now as there were before the days of prohibition of drunkards who come to the Salvation Army for help? The third question might have been: Are there as many cases of families made destitute because of drunkenness as there used to be?

Of course, no wet organization would ever ask such questions as these. It might learn something to its disadvantage if it did.

France Is Expected to Oppose Private Parley With Germany

Rejection Indicated on Ground of Implied Revision of Versailles Treaty—Berlin Review of Steel Helmets Disturbed Opinion in Paris

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 8—The French Government's reply to Germany's demand for opening private conversations in regard to armament equality is understood to have been crystallized at the Cabinet meeting yesterday.

This reply, it is believed here, will be delivered to the German Government as soon as it has received the formal approval of President Lebrun at the Ministerial Council expected to be held on Friday or Saturday.

Contents of the French response which, it is understood, have already been outlined to principal powers adhering to the confidence accord framed at Lausanne are being kept secret. Indications here, however, seem to point to refusal on the part of France to enter bilateral negotiations with the Reich, on the ground that the request implies revision of the Versailles Treaty and, therefore, cannot be made the subject of private discussions.

The text of the German aide memoire which appeared in French papers yesterday following publication in Berlin did little to calm the political atmosphere disturbed over the week-end by the Stahlhelm demonstrations. For the mild tone of the note disclaiming any desire on the part of the Reich to rearm was offset by the martial declarations of Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Minister of Defense, who is considered here to be the real head of the Reich.

While desirous of avoiding if possible private negotiations with the Reich on the matter of equality France is anxious to prevent the withdrawal of Germany from the Disarmament Conference and it is felt here that the Government will endeavor to arrive at some agreement that would assure its continued participation.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Von Schleicher Places Emphasis on Defense

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 8—Publication of the text of the German memorandum to the French Government upon armament equality is illuminating to the extent that it makes clear the importance which Germany attaches to the Stahlhelm demonstrations, and the significance which General von Schleicher, Minister of Defense, attaches to the Stahlhelm movement.

CONTINUED RISE IS FORECAST FOR SECURITIES

Babson Meeting Speaker Talks on Upswing of Stock Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Sept. 8—The United States is on the upside of the "U," declared Mr. H. C. Baldwin, investment expert, speaking today at the nineteenth annual national business conference of the Babson Statistical Organization.

Appraising the recent upswing of the market from the viewpoint of the investor, he rejected the suggestion that the rise has run its course. "So far," he said, "we have recovered but 10 per cent of the drop of security values from their peak in 1929."

Business can and will have some pick-up this fall, he declared, adding that evidence accumulates that the worst has been passed. The marked advance in security prices has given rise to the unfounded apprehension, according to him, that we are going forward too rapidly with reactions inevitable. Admitting the probability of temporary bearish fluctuations in the market, he asserted they would merely offer opportunity for investment.

Confidence that had to run to cover in 1931, when European storm clouds gathered, is, according to him, out in the open today, a factor, he regards as, perhaps, the most encouraging. Rising bond prices are a definite fundamental indication, he explained, that investors are fast regaining confidence in the economic situation.

Purchases by the man on Main Street, not loans by the Federal Government will constitute, according to Mr. Roger W. Babson, head of the Babson Institute, the key to complete recovery.

Conducting the question period yesterday, Mr. Babson relegated Wall Street to the rôle of a trailer, while he summoned forth the mass as the basis of financial and industrial well-being. Under the compulsion of the emergency, he said, capital has been pumped into the channels of production to a point where it appears that the employer is getting all the attention. It is, however, to the employee that Mr. Babson looks, for, when confidence has been implanted in him to a point where he will feel secure in going to the country store and buying, the national economy will, he believes, have righted itself.

He urged selective immigration as an aid to industrial order, a breathing space to catch up "spiritually and culturally" with our material inventions, the reduction of the working week proportionate to the development of machinery and judicious reinvestment of money in business.

Pickets Continued By One Farm Group

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 8—One lone group of farmers today attempted to forestall shipping of farm produce into Sioux City as midwestern governors or their representatives began to gather for a conference to work out an agricultural relief program.

These pickets maintained their stronghold on Highway 75, where yesterday they defied efforts of 100 deputy sheriffs to dislodge them and turned back a train of 27 trucks.

Other farmers, however, gave their attention to organization of a huge parade for tomorrow—the date of the governors' conference—as a demonstration against low farm prices. City officials made emergency plans to accommodate a huge throng and preserve order.

SUGAR REFINING STARTS LATE

RECIFE, Brazil, Sept. 8 (By U. P.)—Members of the Sugar Refining Societies of this state, confronted with an unusual overproduction of sugar, this year did not begin grinding until Sept. 1, three months later than the regular date, in an effort to stabilize prices.

UNIVERSITIES JOIN HANDS IN STUDY OF SKY

Chicago and Texas Pool Funds to Build and Run Observatory

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 8—Something novel in partnerships was announced here today. The University of Chicago and the University of Texas are the two members of the "firm" and their joint enterprise is a southern astronomical observatory to house a telescope designed to be one of the great ones of the world.

A saving of $1,000,000 by eliminating duplication of equipment will be made possible by the coöperation planned according to Mr. Frederick Woodward, vice-president of the University of Chicago. The University of Texas is to erect and maintain the observatory; the Chicago institution is to provide director and staff.

The result of the "merger" is to be a better observatory than either university could have financed alone, according to the University of Chicago.

ILLINOIS ASKED FOR $36,673,000 TO FEED NEEDY

Legislature Meets in Special Session to Act on Relief Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 8—Starting a race with time to forestall stoppage of unemployment relief work at the end of this month, a fourth special session of the Illinois Legislature got under way here yesterday with orders from Gov. Louis L. Emmerson to enact emergency legislation as speedily and wisely as possible. All other matters which might clog the legislative machinery, such as governmental economy, etc., were purposely waived aside in the call for the session.

The first task of the session is to provide cash to continue the care of some 700,000 persons, most of them in Chicago, who are now being fed by the State.

Just how much money they would be asked to raise was not known by the legislators until the session started, and when they opened a report of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, in which the need was "conservatively" estimated at $36,673,000, or an average of $1,500,000 a week until the end of February, they were surprised.

It had not been expected the legislators would have to provide more than $30,000,000 at the most, $20,000,000 at the least. The larger amount, the report said, is for bare cash needs alone, based on present "low relief standards" which average $24 a month per family. If the State wants the commission to pay rents too, it must add 25 per cent to the allotment.

No money is available to continue this care after Oct. 1, it is reported by relief officials, as the $9,000,000 loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to tide the relief work over will be exhausted by that time.

"As to federal aid, no more will be forthcoming," the Governor said in his message at the opening session yesterday, "unless further efforts to provide funds are made by the State and its political subdivisions."

Some idea of how much the State and its citizens have already spent during the crisis is given by the following figures. More than $18,000,000 was raised in two drives last winter and the winter before, in Chicago alone, while scores of other communities raised their own funds. The State Legislature came to the rescue late last winter with an appropriation of $18,750,000.

A number of proposals for raising the needed money were ready as the Legislature convened, including a general state-wide sales tax, a county sales tax, and a bond issue.

France Feels Pinch of Plenty

★ ★ ★

Too Much Wheat Sends Prices Down; Tillers of Soil Demand Federal Relief

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

For a country like France, where nearly half the population is still employed on the soil, the problem of wheat must always occupy a leading place in the national thought, and this year that problem has become particularly acute. By a paradox which we have become accustomed to in economics, the difficulty arises not from the paucity of the harvest but from the plentifulness of the crops. France, like other countries, is feeling the pinch of plenty.

The year has been exceptionally good. The wheat has been gathered in great quantities and it is of the best quality. That is why the peasants are gloomy and indeed alarmed. That is why it is widely forecast that the Government, which has so many ticklish questions to resolve, will be put in real jeopardy by the agriculturists. A large proportion of the deputies represent rural districts, and they are urging measures which the Government will either have to carry out or run the risk of defeat. Yet with the cost of living unduly high, the town dwellers in France are resentful of measures which tend to send up prices.

The abundance of wheat has sent down the prices obtained by the farmers, and there is a definite prospect of considerably lower levels.

¶ ¶ ¶

Now the farmers protest—probably not without reason—that these prices do not remunerate them for their labor. They declare that they are not even sure of covering their expenses. This is an exceedingly grave matter, for every effort has been made to maintain an equilibrium in France by encouraging the workers to return to the land. Faced with losses, they are likely to flow back into the towns where unemployment is already sufficiently high. The whole social basis of French life will be upset.

On the other hand, official steps to maintain prices will not only be unpopular among the urban population, but will prevent the carrying out of the policy of deflation which has become necessary if the budget is to be balanced. It is admitted that prices generally are too high in France, and there can be no diminution of expenditure without a corresponding diminution of the cost of living.

¶ ¶ ¶

This year it is estimated that 300,000 hectares (a hectare is roughly 2½ acres) have been planted with wheat in addition to the ordinary 5,000,000 hectares. It is estimated that the yield will be more than 90,000,000 quintals without counting the crops of northern Africa. This is more than enough for all French needs; and if France is obliged to export, obviously world prices must prevail. But many countries which produce wheat have already experienced great difficulty in disposing of their stocks.

The French farmers, who are mostly small holders, are individualists, and it is not easy to bring them into a general scheme. M. André Tardieu as Minister of Agriculture managed to stabilize the price of French wheat above world prices, and though he was criticized in the towns there is no doubt he was applauded in the countryside. Now he is no longer in power, and the present government of M. Edouard Herriot has declared that it will do its best to safeguard the interests of the farmers.

What is contemplated is the organization of credit which will permit the farmers to stock their wheat and to sell in strict relation to requirements. The Banque de France will help. Coöperative societies have been formed for this purpose. The Socialists make more drastic proposals—namely, the establishment of a State Wheat Office which will fix prices; but naturally there is considerable opposition to such a plan.

Sunken Indian Ocean Continent Is Object of British Expedition

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A search for the hypothetical continent of Lemuria, the Atlantis of the Indian Ocean, is to be carried out by a British oceanographical expedition.

Lemuria is the name given to a great stretch of land which is supposed to have linked India and the Malay Archipelago with Madagascar. It is believed by some to have been the cradle of the human race. The evidence for its existence is based mainly on certain similarities between the fauna of Madagascar and that of tropical Asia. The nocturnal animals known as lemurs which come zoölogically somewhere between ape and feline are found in both regions and nowhere else.

Naturalists have inferred from this fact that the two districts must at one time have been joined.

Other questions which the expedition is to investigate include the depth of the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea. Hitherto few soundings have been taken in this area except around the islands and on the direct steamship routes between Aden and India.

Special attention is to be paid to the Gulfs of Omar and Aden and an attempt will be made to find out whether there are any currents from the antarctic to counterbalance the heavy evaporation in the warmer regions further north.

The arrangements for the expedition are in the hands of a representative committee of British natural scientists. A start is to be made in August, 1933, and the whole investigation is expected to take about nine months.

San Francisco Once Had Enough Saloons to Fill 60 City Blocks

In 1896, Examiner of That City Printed Graphic Exposition of Vast Extent of Traffic—Had 3260 Licensed Places, Many Unlicensed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8—San Francisco in 1896, with a population of less than 342,000, had 3260 licensed saloons, many more barrel-houses or "can-joints," and hundreds of "blind tigers," while today with more than 634,000 people it has only about 500 so-called speakeasies, according to the police and other reliable sources here.

In commenting upon the liquor situation in 1896, the San Francisco Examiner, of July 5 in that year, ran a story under the headline: "A Mighty Thirst Fiercely Rages in San Francisco."

"San Francisco," the article states, "is provided with 3260 licensed saloons to minister to the wants of a thirsty people. These figures take no account of the numberless barrel-houses, 'can-joints,' in the expressive vernacular of the police, for the barrel-houses are not required to pay the municipal license of $21 a quarter, and consequently are not enumerated in the books. They have their place in swelling the army of drunkards that make up the bulk of the arrests made by the police each year, however, and so are not undeserving of mention.

"Eliminating therefore, the barrel-houses and allowing to each of the more than 3000 licensed saloons a frontage of 25 feet—certainly a moderate allowance—the astounding fact is made to appear that the San Francisco saloons if placed side by side—would extend nearly 16 miles, one unbroken, bibulous, beery boulevard."

The Examiner dwelt at some length upon the magnitude of this imaginary street of liquor dispensaries, superimposing it upon well-known sections of the region to impress its extent upon those familiar with the city. It would extend, the paper pointed out, from the ferry landing at the foot of Market Street as far as San Bruno, or from the Oakland Mole to Sobrante, in Contra Costa County, or, according to figures estimated by the city engineer, if the saloons were concentrated they would occupy 60 solid blocks of San Francisco's business section, to

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

ORGANIZED DRYS SEEK PLAN UPON WHICH TO UNITE

See Need for Unity of Action on Prohibition for November Election

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—A campaign program on which all drys can unite regardless of individual feelings toward Mr. Hoover's position on prohibition is the objective of important conferences by dry leaders here today and tomorrow.

The executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League convened today preparatory to a meeting of the National Prohibition Board of Strategy tomorrow. The latter organization has taken no sides officially in the presidential contest, because of a wide divergence of opinion among its many member organizations.

Both league and board are expected to end the apparent dissensions in dry ranks by declaring that presidential candidates are a matter for individual decision and that united drys should concentrate their campaign on the election of dry members to Congress and to state legislatures.

This is the position that was officially taken by the board of strategy at a conference in Chicago immediately following the national political conventions and which remains to date the only official stand taken by the super-organization of drys.

Apparent friction in dry ranks results from the indorsement given Mr. Hoover's candidacy by two active dry organizations, while leaders of several of the old-line groups have come out just as vehemently against him. Those lined up with the Republican candidate are the Allied Forces for Prohibition, led by Dr. Daniel A. Poling, and the Flying Squadron under Mr. Oliver W. Stewart. In addition, Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, executive secretary of the board of strategy, has indorsed that it will be sharply critical of Japan's conduct, but even more critical of China.

There seems to be good reason to believe the report includes a recommendation that China and Japan agree to some formula under which China's nominal territorial jurisdiction over Manchuria will not be broken. Since Japan is pledged not to accept such a formula, any immediate success for the Lytton recommendations seems unlikely.

Indicative of a section of the Japanese military's suspicions of the United States, Tokyo vernacular newspapers today carried front page reports that representatives of the Osaka branch of the National City Bank of New York were caught photographing buildings and industrial plants in Osaka. Bank officials explained that the photographs were intended for a booklet.

Mr. Hoover, Mr. Dr. Mr. Mr. M

INSECT TYPES SCULPTURED ON BIOLOGY DOORS

Harvard's New Institute Appropriately Decorated in Striking Designs

Insects lined up in column of squads will soon be calling for attention from those who enter the new Biological Building at Harvard University.

Perhaps the most extraordinary window designs ever conceived are being fashioned by Miss Katherine Lane of Manchester, Mass., for the three massive bronze doors of Harvard's new Institute of Biology. Though not yet ready to be cast, models of tiny organisms as they are seen under the magnifying glass or high-powered microscope are rapidly assuming shape under the skillful eye and scalpel of the same artist who recently astounded sculptors and architects alike with her wild animal frieze, carved out of a blank brick wall.

The left door as one approaches the Biology Building will be given over to the animals considered low in the evolutionary scale. A sea spider, jellyfish, brittle-star, squid and crab illustrate creatures of the shallow sea, a region considered by biologists to be the cradle of living organisms, the earliest forms of life, both plant and animal, originating there. A reconstructed trilobite shows one how curious were some of the ancestors of modern groups as they are known to have existed millions of years ago.

The middle door may help some entomologist to remember a few fundamental characteristics of insects as he hurries to an examination. With the exception of a spider, all the other designs of this door are of the six-legged, four-winged creatures. The spider is not an insect and doesn't really belong in this group, for it has no wings and has eight legs. Just as Widener Library unmeditatively furnishes English translations of books written in French and German for those students concentrating in those languages, thereby making their lot easier, so illustrations of the praying mantis, queen ant, bee, wasp, beetle, ichneumon fly and butterfly may in the future give assistance to some struggling "bugologist."

The third or right door will delight the botanist, for here Miss Lane has chosen representative specimens illustrating the rise of the higher or flowering plants from the lower or non-flowering ones. Starting with the mushrooms, seaweed, (fucus) microscopic views of the spikelets of the rough hair-grass, and the fruit of the warty sedge, the illustrations progress through the leaves and fruit of the Ginko or maidenhair tree to the flower of the common roadside weed known as cowparsnip which represents the most modern group of plants of the family Composite.

Some of the designs have more body to them than others which are largely made up of appendages. Thus, in order that the eye will not rest on any particular pair to the exclusion of the others, Miss Lane has staggered them in arrangement so that the doors as a whole will invite attention and not be seen as one would view a row of pictures set one above another, or the rungs of a ladder.

Her studio is an old New England barn reconstructed in a most fascinating manner. As one steps in the main entrance it is to find oneself in a perfect shadow box, a small square vestibule which is darkened, affording an excellent view of the interior and the work on the easel. Here Miss Lane stands when criticizing her work and from here the smallest mistake in technique or form stands out as a ship does when viewed through a telescope.

Light from the skylight above sheds an even hue on walls finished in rough plaster. In the business portion of the studio a man-sized desk gives but a single clew to its owner's sex—two large peacock feathers. Models of circus horses, dogs, birds, and other animals show an interest in a wide variety of living subjects. As she works she tells us why her models are larger in the clay than they will be in the metal, for "in the process of casting the metal," she says, "the figures shrink and allowance must be made for this in the modeling in order that the finished specimen will fit the frame." Several of the insects have the tips of their wings chopped off. "This," she says, "is no more than natural, for in viewing them under a glass one can't quite see the entire creature anyway, but only the main and interesting features."

In the study end of the room a tiger rug glares fiercely from its den beneath the grand piano toward a big black bear rug with wrinkled nose and extended claws that sprawls before the fireplace. The two paws on the right reach out toward a comfortable divan, those on the left point to a well stocked bookcase, two antique chairs and the model of a graceful greyhound.

The casting of the designs will take about three weeks, Miss Lane expects, and she hopes to have them all in place within the next six weeks. The colors have not been decided on yet for either the door or its decorations, but green and gold are both being seriously considered.

Premier Venizelos Resigns in Greece

ATHENS, Greece, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Premier, Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, resigned today with his Cabinet. President Zaimis will request him to remain at the head of the Government.

A serious political situation was brewing as a result of growing antagonism between the Premier and Mr. P. E. Tsaldaris, Royalist leader. The controversy came to a head when the Premier criticized the former royal family of Greece in an election speech early in the week.

Removal of Premier Venizelos was demanded Tuesday by P. E. Tsaldaris, Royalist Party leader, who criticized the Premier for preelection activities in collaboration with a military movement.

United States Seeks Tax On Manufacture at Sea

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Government, in a brief filed with the Supreme Court yesterday, contended merchandise manufactured on the high seas on a foreign vessel and imported into this country is subject to the American tariff.

The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing company imported whale oil recovered on the high seas by a Norwegian vessel. The firm protested against the duty, insisting the vessel had touched at no foreign port after taking the whales and that the oil was not imported from any "foreign country" but from the ocean which belonged to all nations.

The Government won in the lower courts and Mr. Thomas D. Thacker, Solicitor-General, in objecting to a review insisted the oil was taxable under former interpretations of international law construing a ship in the open ocean as part of the territory whose flag it flies.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Young Men's Republican Social League: Opening meeting and "Ladies' Night"; address, "How Laws Are Made," by Mr. Richard E. Johnston, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

International Astronomical Union: Dinner, given by American Society of the Union, Hotel Continental, Cambridge, 6:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:20.
Shubert—"The Laugh Parade," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Die Drei von der Tankstelle," 1:26; 3:26; 5:26; 7:26; 9:26.

EVENTS TOMORROW

International Astronomical Union: General Assembly, Alice Longfellow Hall, Radcliffe Yard, Cambridge, morning.

Babson Park: Afternoon meeting, National Business Conference, address, "The Labor Outlook for 1933," by Mr. R. C. White, First Assistant Secretary of Labor, also other speakers; Richard Knight Auditorium, Wellesley, afternoon.

Topsfield Fair, Topsfield, all day and evening, through Sept. 10.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Medieval Art, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays from 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Exhibitions: American silver by John Coney (1655-1732); modern French prints; American prints; ship models and pictures presented by Templeman Coolidge; musical instruments; permanent collections of paintings, sculpture and decorative arts; Egyptian, Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Persian and classical art.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court). The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors. Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Heike Scrolls. French drawings of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Engravings and etchings by old and modern masters from the collection of Mr. Herbert C. Pell.

German Museum, Cambridge—Summer exhibition of contemporary German art.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room; Exhibit of Washingtonia.

Casson Galleries—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeeds' Book Shop—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, Inc.—Summer exhibitions of French and American paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twatchman.

Doll & Richards—Water colors by American artists.

Schervee Studio—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking.

Whadjo Gallery—General exhibition.

For other exhibitions, see Tuesday's Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight, probably ending Friday morning; slowly rising temperature Friday; strong northeast, probably backing to north and northwest winds.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight, probably ending Friday morning; slowly rising temperature Friday; northeast gales, backing to north and northwest over east portion; probably whole gale over southeast coast.

Maine: Rain tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; northeast, backing to north and northwest gales on the coast.

New Hampshire: Cloudy tonight and Friday, with probable rain in south portion; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Cloudy and slightly warmer tonight and Friday.

Rhode Island: Rain tonight, probably ending Friday morning; slightly warmer Friday; northeast gales, backing to north and northwest; probably whole gale this afternoon and tonight on the coast.

Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Friday; probable rain tonight; slowly rising temperature Friday; northeast gale, backing to north and northwest.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Northeast gales, backing to north and northwest; probably whole gale on Rhode Island and southern Massachusetts coast; weather overcast, with rain tonight and over north portion Friday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	58	70	Montreal	56	62
Bismarck	50	86	Nantucket	58	66
Boston	55	67	New Orleans	66	82
Buffalo	56	62	New York	56	68
Calgary	60	82	Norfolk, Va.	60	70
Charleston	66	82	North Platte	58	92
Chicago	54	68	Philadelphia	58	72
Cincinnati	52	70	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	106
Denver	60	86	Pittsburgh	50	60
Eastport, Me.	54	64	Portland, Me.	54	66
Hatteras	64	72	Raleigh	60	74
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. Sept. 7	76	80	St. Louis	62	74
			St. Paul	56	76
Helena, Mont.	56	86	Salt Lake City	58	86
Huron, S. D.	58	88	San Francisco	56	68
Jacksonville	72	84	Santa Fe, N.M.	50	78
Kansas City	64	80	Seattle	56	76
Key West	86	90	Tampa	76	92
Los Angeles	60	84	Washington	58	72
Memphis	58	80	Wichita, Kan.	66	88
Miami, Fla.	82	92	Williston, N.D.	56	80

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Sept. 8.
B—Maximum Sept. 7.

High Tides at Boston

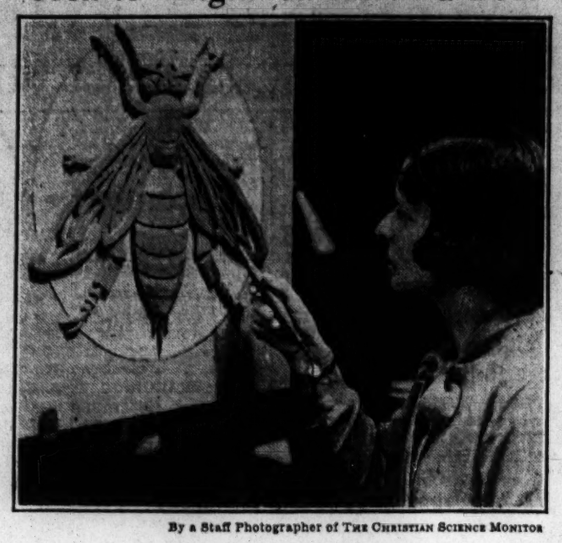
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Thursday, 6:18 p. m.; Friday, 7:06 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.4 feet, 7.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:37 p. m.

DRAMATIC SCHOOL FORMED

Mrs. Doris Bramson Whitehouse, director of the Whitehouse Academy of Dramatic Arts has joined forces with Mr. Pierre deReeder, conductor, composer and producer of opperettas, it is announced. The new organization will be known as the Whitehouse-deReeder Academy of Theatrical Arts, Inc. The directors have added besides the drama and literature department, a thoroughly equipped theatrical staff of producers, teachers and dancing masters.

Soon to 'Alight' on Harvard Door



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INSECT IN THE MAKING

Miss Katherine Lane at Work on Design for Massive Bronze Doors of New Institute of Biology.

Enrollment Begins In Economy League

Enrollment in the Massachusetts branch of the National Economy League began today at an organization meeting at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, national chairman, said it is the first time an attempt has been made to organize the majority of the people to help cut down enormous taxes which now absurb one-quarter of the citizens' income.

"By 1947," he said, "this country will have paid $20,000,000,000 to the veterans of the World War. We are not attacking the veterans, but no government can stand such increasing costs as this."

Admiral Byrd is planning a tour of all the states, beginning on Oct. 3, in the interest of the league. The Boston committee starts work on Sept. 15, and hopes by Oct. 1 to have 50,000 members enrolled. The meeting today was attended by nearly 100 business men, and it was made clear to them that the league is a iation-wide campaign for a huge membership that will have a voice so strong that legislators will heed it.

Canada Approves Beauharnois Plan

OTTAWA, Sept. 8 (AP)—Plans for the general works of the $50,000,000 Beauharnois project, have been approved by the Dominion Government, an official announcement said yesterday.

The plans include the 14-mile Beauharnois Canal between Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Francis, near Montreal, which will shortly be conveyed by the company to the Dominion. This canal—to form a link in the St. Lawrence seaways proposals—will come under the administration of Dr. Robert J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals. The width of the navigation canal will be 3300 feet, with a depth of 27 feet.

Passing of the order-in-council sanctioning the plans removes any obstacle in the way of the Beauharnois concern fulfilling its contract with the Ontario Hydro Commission on Oct. 1. Signing of the agreement by the Dominion and the company for the transfer of the canal to Canada is expected to take place shortly.

ST. LAWRENCE PACT HEARING POSTPONED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—Delay of senatorial hearings on the St. Lawrence waterway pact between the United States and Canada until after the November elections was announced yesterday by Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

This delay, giving the committee less than a month to accomplish its work before Congress convenes in December, dimmed prospects for ratification at the next session. The committee, authorized by Congress to make an investigation during the recess, originally planned to begin hearings about Sept. 15. Election campaigns being waged by some of the members of the subcommittee interfered with the early hearings.

DIRECTOR TESTIFIES IN McKNIGHT HEARING

Declaration that he had exercised his judgment honestly and in good faith in all his acts as director of the closed Medford Trust Company was made by Mr. Ernest B. Moore, retired trustee, at the close of his testimony yesterday. Mr. Moore, Edwin T. McKnight, former president of the Medford bank, Mrs. McKnight and the bank directors are defendants in an action brought by Mr. Arthur Guy, bank commissioner, to hold them individually responsible for losses sustained by the bank.

Mr. Moore said McKnight insisted on full discussion of projects and that at no time to his knowledge had there been any effort to keep information from the bank commissioner.

COAL STRIKERS PICKET MINE

WILMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 8 (AP)—Striking miners from the Peoria district picketed a strip mine of the Northern Illinois Coal Corporation yesterday, turning back 220 workers. The men had been at work since last March until two weeks ago. They quit for a week in hope of avoiding trouble with miners opposing the new low $5 scale which recently was put into effect.

HOPEDALE'S TAX RATE $29.50

HOPEDALE, Mass., Sept. 8 (AP)—Mr. George W. Lunt, chairman of the board of assessors, announced the tax rate for 1932 as $29.50, an increase of $7.50 over the 1931 rate.

'Red' Drive Found In Latin America

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Sept. 8 (By U. P.)—The report of the Inter-American Committee published in New York to the effect that there is no organized Communism in Latin America is contrary to the facts, an editorial in the Buenos Aires Herald declared yesterday.

"There is evidence that a definite, carefully organized Communist campaign in the entire South American Continent has been forthcoming both from Moscow and from Russian agents in Uruguay," the editorial said. "It is difficult to understand why anybody, official or otherwise, should deny that which is beyond dispute."

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 8 (By U. P.)—Elias Laferte, regarded as the principal leader of the Communist movement in Chile, was arrested by the Valparaiso police yesterday. Government authorities declared that evidence had been obtained showing that Chilean Communists are in communication with the "International Communist Bureau" at Montevideo, Uruguay, and that they were plotting a new uprising here.

DRY FORCE PLANS SPRINGFIELD VISIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 8—The Springfield branch of the Allied Forces for Prohibition is preparing for a two-day visit of the Flying Squadron, Sept. 14 and 15, when Mr. Oliver W. Stewart, Mr. Alfred Moudy and Miss Norma C. Brown will direct public attention to measures that seem most promising for the furtherance of restraint upon the liquor traffic.

Leaders of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union also are cooperating. While the Flying Squadron is now functioning independently of the Allied Forces, it is understood that its leaders take essentially the same position in the national campaign as that assumed by Dr. Daniel A. Poling in his recent public statement, and the prevailing sentiment in the local organization is said to square with that view.

BETTER LEGISLATION PLANNED BY MAYORS

Massachusetts mayors plan to band together in the interest of more efficient legislation. At a meeting in the Parker House, yesterday, Mayor George Bates of Salem was chosen chairman of a conference of mayors to draft plans for a league of city executives similar to those proposed by Mayor James M. Curley last year but not approved by the State Legislature.

The league intends to become affiliated with similar organizations in 32 other states and in certain provinces of Canada. As the plans were drafted last year, unification with the central organization was not contemplated. State organizations will serve as clearing houses for the dissemination of information relative to legislation in their localities.

Fitchburg (Mass.) Man Made Kentucky Colonel

FITCHBURG, Mass., Sept. 8 (AP)—Mr. Frederick W. Holden of Shirley, vice-president of the Worcester County National Bank of this city, has received an appointement from Gov. Ruby Laffoon of Kentucky, making him officially a member of the Governor's staff with the rank and grade of colonel.

PROFESSOR AT YALE HONORED IN HOLLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 8—Dr. Michael I. Rostovtzeff, Sterling professor of ancient history and classical archaeology at Yale University, has been elected to the Royal Academy of Science at Amsterdam, Hol., and to the Academy of Science at Vienna, Aus., according to notices received here. Dr. Rostovtzeff was elected to the Swedish Academy of Art and Archaeology and to the Bulgarian Academy early this spring.

In addition to these institutions, he has been honored by leading universities and societies, including the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Leipzig, and Wisconsin.

He is a member of the British Academy, the Prussian Academy of Science, the Pontifical Academy of Rome, the Polish Academy of Cracow, the Norwegian Academy of Oslo. In the French Academy he bears the title of Associe Etranger. He is an honorary member of the Societies for Promoting Helenic and Roman Studies and the Society of Antiquarians of Paris, one of the oldest scientific societies in the world.

Miners Propose Tax Cut Instead Of Lower Wages

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—With reports from local organizations of anthracite miners that the workers were strongly opposed to wage cuts, discussions at the meeting of representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and members of the Operators' Committee here have veered to consideration of the possibility of reducing expenses by effecting a reduction of taxes and assessments and by introducing other economies.

Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the miners' organization, and five other members of the executive committee, after conferring with members of three district executive boards from the hard coal areas, said they had been informed that local unions had adopted strong resolutions condemning the proposed wage reduction and had urged the conference committee to convey their sentiments definitely to the operators. Mr. Lewis denied reports that the men were considering making a concession of 10 per cent because they believed a cut of some kind was necessary.

The subject of taxation occupied most of the conference's time yesterday, it was said. Union representatives urged that scaling down of taxes and assessments and introduction of other economies would effect the needed reductions in costs. The discussions foreshadowed a possibility that cooperative efforts would be launched for tax reduction.

In some townships with large acreage of virgin coal the coal lands pay nearly the entire tax of the community, it was said. If such levies were reduced, royalties revised and other adjustments made, enough would be saved to offset the necessity of reducing the wages of the 140,000 mine workers, union representatives declared.

Hoover Receives Forecast on Vote

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—A prediction that the heaviest vote since women gained suffrage will be polled in the November presidential elections was made to President Hoover yesterday by Mr. Courtlandt Otis of New York, president of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The Junior Chamber, in a nation-wide "Get-Out-the-Vote" campaign, is recruiting 5,000,000 young men and women, who have become of voting age since the last presidential election. The organization is growing rapidly with 125 local chapters already established in leading cities.

President Hoover previously had given his indorsement to the chamber's campaign. Mr. Otis came to Washington to report progress and to offer the services of his organization in any nonpartisan governmental work, which may affect the interest of younger men and women. He told the President that his organization is advocating the establishment of a legal holiday on all days on which officials of the national government are to be elected.

INDIANS HONOR CANADIAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A royal title has been conferred upon Miss Ethel Rogers, local writer of folklore and journalist, by the Caughnawaga Indians of Montreal. Miss Rogers, or Princess Wehanumikwe of the Chippewas, was given the name of "Tso-tsi-tia-the," or "Our Bright Flower," by the tribesmen of the Iroquois village, at a recent tribal feast. Miss Rogers has traveled far and wide among the various tribes of Indians of the Dominion in search of material of ethnological interest.

HAITIAN TREATY EASES AMERICAN FISCAL CONTROL

Pact Must Be Ratified by Legislatures of the Two Republics

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—The Department of State today released the context of the new Haitian-United States Treaty signed Sept. 3 in Haiti by the American Minister and the Haitian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The pact now goes to the Haitian Congress for ratification and to the United States Senate for approval and consent to the signature of President Hoover.

The treaty declares that "The United States of America and the Republic of Haiti, desirous of strengthening the bonds of amity which happily prevail between them, and of giving a satisfactory solution to certain question which have arisen in connection with the treaty Sept. 16, 1915, have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose."

It is stipulated in the treaty that the American officers now serving with the Garde d'Haiti will be replaced as rapidly as possible by Haitian officers, in such a manner that by Dec. 31, 1934, the Garde shall be completely commanded by Haitian officers.

Commanded by Haitians

By Dec. 31, 1934, the Garde, under complete command of Haitian officers will be turned over to a colonel of the Garde in active service whom the President of the Republic shall designate as commandant.

The Government of Haiti, in order to maintain the public order and peace necessary for the regular collection of the revenues pledged for the service of the bonds issued in accord with the Protocol of Oct. 3, 1919, assumes the obligation of maintaining strict discipline in the Garde and of applying, until all of the bonds are amortized or redeemed, the present regulations of the Garde d'Haiti. It will enact a statute which will fix the conditions of appointments, promotions and retirement in the Garde.

It is further provided that all monies received by the Haitian Government shall be deposited in the National Bank to the credit of the Haitian Government with the exception of the amounts needed for payment of the debt service as required by the loan contracts and 5 per cent of the customs collections, which amounts shall be retained by the fiscal representative from the customs duties and charges collected and received by him.

Funds Safeguarded

The bank is to set aside preferentially each month to the credit of the fiscal representative before permitting the withdrawal of any funds belonging to the Government, the amount required for the expenses of the internal revenue collection and of the internal revenue inspection service, in addition to any amount which might be required in any month to cover a deficit in the sum needed for the service of the loans resulting from failure of the customs collections to aggregate that sum.

The treaty states that the Internal Revenue Service with its present organization shall be placed under a Haitian director and with an exclusively Haitian personnel, unless the Haitian Government should express its desire to retain the services of one or more foreign technical employees.

It is finally provided that the Haitian Government will undertake to balance its budget each year and not authorize any extraordinary or supplemental appropriations in excess of budgetary items unless unobligated funds are available to cover such extraordinary or supplemental appropriations after setting up such reserves as may be necessary to assure the payment of the debt service and other budgetary expenses during those months of the fiscal year when receipts are normally reduced.

Coöperative Plan Farm's Best Help, Stone Tells Fair

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 8, (AP)—Coöperative marketing, in the opinion of Mr. James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, offers the only permanent solution for the farmer's problems.

Addressing the annual farm dinner at the New York State Fair last night, Mr. Stone urged New York farmers to fight for the coöperative plan. "The attack on it," he said, "has just started."

Mr. Stone defended the Federal Agricultural Marketing Act and the Farm Board, which administers the act, against what he said had been unjustified criticism.

"While from 1928 to 1931 prices paid to the farmer for their products dropped 41 per cent, costing them $1,000,000,000," Mr. Stone said, "the earnings available for stockholders in companies handling dairy products were 42 per cent greater in 1931 than in 1928."

Organization and coöperation, said Mr. Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, in an address at the fair yesterday, offer the American farmer "a better weapon than the strike."

"If the millions of farmers would but unite 50 per cent on a program," he said, "their force would be irresistible. Big business may get bigger, and chain merchandising and mass production will be still further developed, but the farmer can maintain his individualism and his independence, live on his own farm and operate it in his own way, and yet hold his own through organization and coöperation. Coöperative marketing and collective bargaining can enable the farmer to secure equality of opportunity and reward."

CASEY RETIREMENT OPPOSED

Boston theater owners are preparing to ask Mayor James M. Curley to find a way to retain Mr. John M. Casey as city censor although the law provides that he shall be automatically retired in a short time. Theatrical interests have asked Judge William J. Day, Boston lawyer and justice of the South Boston District Court, to give the matter careful consideration. When Mayor Curley returns from the West a conference will be held to decide on a way to keep Mr. Casey in office.

Aerial Survey Alters Maps Of East Greenland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway — Airmen mapmakers connected with a research expedition in East Greenland have found it necessary to change existing maps of the area visited as a result of discoveries.

The work was done in the interests of the expedition sent out from Norway to east Greenland, and the research workers visited the Sabine Island-Nathorfjird region.

This air reconnaisance has brought about many changes on the map as well as filled out gaps, according to "Aftenposten." Cape McClintock now lies 15 km. farther south than shown on the map. The northeastern part of the Trail-island also lies farther south than was supposed. The width of the Elrik Raude land from the east side of Hold with Hope to the surface barrier is estimated at 170 km; from the east points of Trail-island and Geographical Society-island is 200 km.

Flights made for the mapping show Andréeland to be from 2000 to 2500 meters high. Stenoland and Payerland are lower. In Andréeland the fliers found a number of unknown mountain peaks. The Lindemannbay is considerably deeper than was supposed and appears to be divided into two arms which are dried up.

17 RATIFY "LAME DUCK" BILL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Ratification by Texas of the "lame duck" amendment to the Federal Constitution yesterday brought the total of states which have approved the change to 17. To make the amendment effective 36 states must ratify within seven years. Meeting of many state legislatures in January of next year may result in sufficient ratifications to put the amendment in force in 1933.

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UNIVERSE SHOWN AS CONSTANTLY GROWING BUBBLE

British Astrophysicist Is Speaker Before World Astronomers

Sir Arthur Eddington, noted British astrophysicist, depicted last night his conception of a cosmic drama which has a past and a future of millions and millions of years on a stage the dimensions of which are physically inconceivable.

"All the world's a stage" increased immeasurably to include the vastness of an expanding universe in which Sir Arthur pictured to his audience a Gulliver or "Cosmic Spectator" looking upon scenes where actors, or planets, as time progresses grow smaller and the action quicker.

"When the last act opens," he said, "the curtain rises on midget actors rushing through their parts at frantic speed. Smaller and smaller, faster and faster until the whole is one microscopic blur of intense agitation and then—nothing. All this is in accord with our common standards, but these shrink relatively to the size of a material universe "till they themselves are set at naught."

At Walker Memorial

Speaking in Walker Memorial, Cambridge, at the invitation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Sir Arthur delivered the only public lecture of the fifth triennial session of the International Astronomical Union, which is meeting in Cambridge this week. The crowd which thronged Walker Memorial overflowing to the gymnasium is said to have been the largest ever to have listened to a strictly technical lecture in New England.

Before plunging into an explanation of his topic, "The Expanding Universe," Sir Arthur led his audience through some elementary problems involving the use of a new celestial multiplication table in which he started with a unit as small as our sun, built a galaxy of one million such stars and a universe of one hundred thousand million such galaxies. Then, with a smile of humility he came back to earth to explain how Einstein's theory of relativity set Willem de Sitter of Holland thinking, until he came to the conclusion that if this theory were so, then remote galaxies must be moving away and the universe must be expanding.

"The theory of Einstein and the law of gravitation," Sir Arthur said, "brought a large part of the domain of physics to good order. There was only one place where it did not seem to work properly, and that was—infinity. Einstein showed his greatness in the simple and drastic way with which he dealt with this difficulty—he just abolished infinity, and inserted another term in his law of gravitation which had the effect of making space at great distances bend round and close up; so that by going right on one never gets to infinity but just back to the starting point again. This new term which Einstein added is called the cosmical term and involves a new natural constant called the cosmical constant, a force of repulsion directly proportional to distance.

Five Exceptions

"But de Sitter was a prophet and refused to say that remote objects were really speeding away, but instead said it was possibly so. Observations were then made with respect to his predictions, on spiral nebulæ which are from 1,000,000 to 150,000,000 light years distant in regions beyond the Milky Way, separated by vast areas of empty space. The result was that their velocities were found to be extremely large; that they increased regularly with their distance from us, and that actually 85 such nebulæ are running away from us while only five are approaching.

"The five exceptions were the five nearest and among the 85 speeds varied according to distance from 800 to 1800 kilometers per second, the nebulæ at the greatest distance traveling away still faster."

At this point Sir Arthur brought forth smiles from many of the astronomers by telling them that in accord with the theory of the expanding universe in order to keep the distant galaxies still within the visual focus of their telescopes they would have to double the power of these instruments every 1,300,000,000 years. "The expansion is uniform," he said, "and is not directed away from any one center, for all are going away equally from their neighbors, and thus the whole system doubles its diameter every 1,300,000,000 years.

"Imagine a rubber balloon to represent spherical space," Sir Arthur continued. "Our three dimensions, length, breadth and thickness, all ought to be in the rubber skin of the balloon; so we have to sacrifice one in the model, but that does not matter seriously. Imagine the galaxies to be embedded in the rubber. Now let the balloon be steadily inflated; that's the expanding universe. The galaxies are supposed to be dotted all over the balloon surface; our observational knowledge, however, is limited to a portion which corresponds roughly to the size of France on a terrestial globe, a region which corresponds to 150,000,000 light years. Each galaxy has galaxies all round it; none is central and none is at the outside. That is why we have to use spherical space. You could not construct a system like that in space as we have commonly imagined it. Of course as the balloon dilates, the rubber stretches and the galaxies embedded in it recede from one another and that is the motion of recession that we have observed."

Natural science, Sir Arthur said in conclusion, expects a lot from the cosmic ray work of Dr. Robert A. Millikan, American physicist. "Indications seem to sho that he may furnish us with the original radius of this 'bubble universe' in relation to its present radius. This will open a real avenue to more truly test this theory of the expanding universe and develop a new line of theory and observation. The weak point in the recession of galaxies proof which we have used, is that of the measure of such recession in view of the quantum theory and of wave mechanics."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Lauretta I. May, Buffalo, N. Y.
Frank E. Lampman, Buffalo, N. Y.
Sarah H. Lampman, Buffalo, N. Y.
Elmer J. Kasson, Buffalo, N. Y.
Amelia Kasson, Buffalo, N. Y.
Will Dale Averbach, Alameda, Calif.
Mrs. Dean Hinman, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Alfred J. Pitts, Bartonville, Ont., Can
Miss Ethelwyn Pitts, Bartonville, Ont., Can
Mrs. Evert S. Merritt, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
Charles G. Manness, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
Mrs. Fannie E. Newton, Fort Thomas, Ky.
R. H. Newton, Fort Thomas, Ky.
Mrs. Henry F. Krieger, Arlington, N. J.
Henry F. Krieger, Arlington, N. J.
Esther Krieger, Arlington, N. J.
Marie Krieger, Arlington, N. J.
Mrs. J. C. Lance, Ashtabula, Ohio.
Mrs. Gertrude Lance Kinnel, Canton, Ohio.
Master Russell Jackson Kinnel, Canton, Ohio.
Russell T. Kinnel, Canton, Ohio.
Mrs. Bernice Mason, Dallas, Texas.
Mrs. Sarah Mills, Flint, Mich.
Miss Mildred M. Kunzl, Flushing, N. Y.
Ruth Harvey Dimick, Boston, Mass.
Josephine P. Anderson, South Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. Paul Yull, Lansing, Mich.
Paul Yull, Lansing, Mich.
Mrs. Carrie Bart Chilson, Kirkwood, Mo.
Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Pulliam, Glendale, Calif.
Mrs. Charles Downer Prentice, Putnam, Conn.
Mrs. Morgan B. Haven, New London, Conn.
Mary F. Maynard, New London, Conn.
Mrs. Anna M. Knowles, Salem, Mass.
Mrs. R. L. Pyle, Fox Lake, Ill.
Mary Vance Trent, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Alice M. Buckley, Boston, Mass.
Miss Helen M. Booth, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Earl W. Smith, Taft, Calif.
Earl W. Smith, Taft, Calif.
Mrs. Farrell W. Bushing, Detroit, Mich.
Farrell W. Bushing, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Florence M. Evans, Evanston, Ill.
Mary Auld, Columbus, Ohio.
Virginia L. Kelley, Lexington, Mass.
Elsie Sparrow, Belmont, Mass.
Mrs. Alice B. Allen, Glencoe.
Morris E. Grenier, Kansas City, Mo.
Elizabeth Marie Berger, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Gertrude Berger, Upper Montclair, N. J.
George R. Berger, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. J. G. Berger, Upper Montclair, N. J.

APPLE GROWERS EXPORTING FRUIT

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 8 (AP) — New Hampshire apple growers have been quick to take advantage of favorable prices for apples abroad, the state department of agriculture reported today. Between 2000 and 3000 bushel boxes of apples have been exported to England within the past week.

While prices in the Boston markets are as low as 75 cents a bushel, the same apples bring as high as $2.28 a bushel in the English markets. At this price the New Hampshire farmer nets about $1.32.

BINGHAM RENAMED BY CONNECTICUT G.O.P.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 8 (AP)—The Republican state convention renominated Senator Hiram Bingham yesterday and then summoned former Gov. John H. Trumbull from political retirement to head the state ticket.

Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and immediate modification of the Volstead Act were indorsed in the resolutions.

WILSON URGES ADVERTISING

Good prospects for financial advertising is foreseen by Mr. E. Bird Wilson, president of the advertising agency of E. Bird Wilson, Inc., New York. In an address before members of the Financial Advertisers' Association at the Boston Chamber of Commerce last night, he said that newspaper advertising is the backbone of his own advertising program.

HAVE YOUR SET
RE-TUBED with NEW Cunningham RADIO TUBES
for PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN SPEECHES
. . . and all the classic events scheduled for this season. These are epoch-making days, so get all the facts first hand via radio WITH NEW TUBES IN YOUR SET

The Social Embassy of Two Continents
TO OLD PATRONS AND NEW GUESTS
Generous rooms and suites flooded with sunlight . . . Cosmopolitan atmosphere and Continental cuisine . . . unexcelled service . . . a convenient and distinguished address . . . The AMBASSADOR presents its credentials to old patrons and new guests.
Single Rooms from $5
Double Rooms from $7
THEO KROELL, General Manager
HOTEL AMBASSADOR
Park Avenue at 51st Street, New York

'Shooting the Sun'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SEA SCOUT LEARNING SAILING TECHNIQUE

American Sea Scouts Achieve Renown in Major Expeditions

Training in Citizenship and Character Development Fits Them for Unusual Tasks—Rolls of Membership Near 17,000 Mark

SCOUTS THE WORLD AROUND

By REMO M. LOMBARDI
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The training and activities of British and European Sea Scouts has already been described in this series. America, too, has its Sea Scouts of whom it is justly proud.

They are the sea-going, ship-sailing, well-trained youths who have mastered the first class requirements of the Boy Scouts of America and have turned to the sea for a new adventure in Scouting. Trained in the lore of sailing vessels and power boats, skilled in the arts of rescue work and water-safety, and dedicated to service for others, as all Scouts are, the Sea Scouts have made an enviable record since this branch of the Boy Scout movement was organized.

Today the Sea Scout division of the Boy Scouts of America is comprised of nearly 17,000 Sea Scouts and leaders, manning a fleet of ships of many sizes and kinds, in the waterways of the United States and its possessions. It is a tribute to Sea Scout training that of recent years hardly a major expedition using boats for transit but has had a Sea Scout member of its crew, and in the major sailing races of national and international import, Sea Scouts and Sea Scout officials have frequently played an important part.

The Sea Scouts are emphatically not a military organization. Like the movement of which it is a part, the Sea Scout division has as its purpose the training of boys in citizenship and the development of character.

Must Pass Stiff Tests

Any boy of 15 or over may be a Sea Scout. He must first join the Boy Scout movement and earn the rank of First Class Scout. This is a necessary requirement, for to be a First Class Scout a boy must be an expert swimmer and meet the other necessary mental and physical requirements which demonstrate his fitness to be permitted aboard a ship.

Because of the size of the movement and the esteem in which it is held by the Government and by men of wealth and prominence who are interested in the character development of boys, the Sea Scouts have at their command a fleet of vessels of varied types. A boy who becomes a Sea Scout has the opportunity to sail on large vessels and small, and to learn seamanship and navigation under competent instructors.

There are Sea Scout ships, as the individual units are called, in many seaport and lakeshore or riverfront cities throughout the country. And any group of boys who wish to become Sea Scouts in localities where no units have previously been organized can, through their local Boy Scout Council, get the necessary information, leadership and backing, to start a Sea Scout ship of their own.

No better evidence of the value of Sea Scout training can be shown than the record of Sea Scout Siple of the Byrd antarctic expedition. The only boy on the expedition, yet Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd found him one of the most valuable members of the party aboard ship and during the long stay at Antarctica. Now, grown into manhood, Sea Scout Siple has again been slated to be the right hand man of Admiral Byrd on his next expedition to the south pole.

"Sea Promise" Taken

Before becoming eligible for membership in a Sea Scout ship, a Scout must become a "Cabin Boy." He does this by taking the "Sea Promise." Then, after he has attained the age of 15, he is eligible for Sea Scout membership and to take the tests and pass through the Sea Scout grades. This is the sea promise:

"On my honor, I will, as a Scout and as a Cabin Boy, do my best to become proficient in Scouting.

"1. To learn swimming and always 'Be Prepared' to render aid to those in need in connection with water accidents.

"2. To make it my practice to know the location of the life-saving devices on every coast and aboard every boat I board; and to mentally outline any responsibility in maintaining order for myself and shipmates in case of emergency.

"3. To be vigilant and cautious, always guarding against water accidents.

"4. To coöperate with the responsible authorities for the observance of all regulations for the conduct and safety of boats and ever seek to preserve the motto of the sea, 'Women and Children First.'"

National Sea Scout Committee

The national Sea Scout Committee, a volunteer group of prominent Americans interested in sea activities and the character training of boys, is headed by Mr. Howard F. Gillette of Chicago. Other members are Messrs. Daniel Bacon, Charles Sumner Bird, John Borden, Alfred W. Dater, Albert T. Gould, Julian S. Mason, Ernest H. Noyes, Franklin Remington, G. L. P. Stone, Herbert L. Stone and James A. Wilder. Mr. Thomas J. Keane of New York is the National Sea Scout director.

Each year this national committee selects from the various Sea Scout units the most outstanding in the nation and this ship is honored as national flagship. The honor this year belongs to the Sea Scout ship Kansan of Topeka, Kan. This ship has a crew of 40 Sea Scouts and officials, 30 of whom are Eagle Scouts, the highest Scouting rank.

Typical of Sea Scouting activities which are being promoted on a national scale are the activities of New England Sea Scouts reported to National Boy Scout Headquarters for the past year. More than 100 boys cruised from Boston to Washington and return on a Gloucester fishing schooner, and 10 outstanding Sea Scouts from the same section of the country received cruising scholarships which enabled them to cruise on merchant marine vessels to Europe and South American ports.

Thousands of Sea Scouts are enjoying similar opportunities this summer. If you know a boy who loves the sea, he is missing a great adventure unless he is a Sea Scout. Why not tell him about it?

This is one of a series of articles on Boy and Girl Scout and Girl Guide activities which appear in the Monitor on the first four Thursdays of each month. On Sept. 15 the article will deal with Scouting among the Pueblo Indians.

Intercoastal Trade Improves

Intercoastal movement of merchandise from Pacific coast ports to north Atlantic ports, via the Panama Canal, has so improved that the American Hawaiian Line has put on an extra steamer to move wool, canned goods and general cargo from San Francisco to Boston and New York.

The steamer Columbian is now scheduled to sail from San Francisco Sept. 16, in addition to the regular schedule of two steamers weekly, and is to omit the usual call at Philadelphia.

The steamer Georgian is en route to Portland, Maine, with woodpulp board and general cargo, and is due at Portland Sept. 19, being one of the few American-Hawaiian line vessels to call at the Maine port. This vessel is making its usual call at Baltimore, Norfolk and Charleston, S. C. The steamer Hawaiian from San Francisco, Oct. 6, is to call at Providence, R. I., an extra port for that voyage, in addition to Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

The Williams Line steamer Willboro, owned and operated by the American-Hawaiian Company, is coming to Bridgeport, Conn., sailing from San Francisco Sept. 16, and making the extra port of call at Bridgeport because of cargo offering for that port. It will make the usual scheduled calls at Baltimore, Norfolk, and Charleston, S. C.

Roosevelt Speaks At Vermont Fair

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 8 (AP)—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, said to be the first Democratic presidential candidate ever to invade Republican Vermont, paid a visit to the State Fair yesterday. "I said at Chicago after the nomination I would break precedents. I am breaking them today," he said. "I think a precedent also will be broken in November. That's why we are not conceding Vermont to the Republicans."

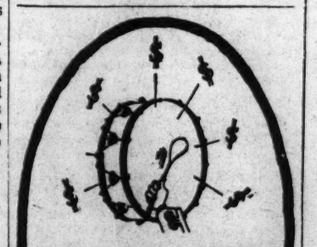
Mr. Roosevelt was met at Whitehall, N. Y., near the state line, by Mr. Frank Duffy, national committeeman, and a welcoming delegation who escorted him to the state fair grounds for a brief extemporaneous address. Mr. Duffy predicted that Roosevelt would draw record-breaking support from Democratic voters in Vermont.

From Rutland, Governor Roosevelt went to Bennington for a meeting with Mr. Park Pollard, State Chairman. He then returned to Albany.

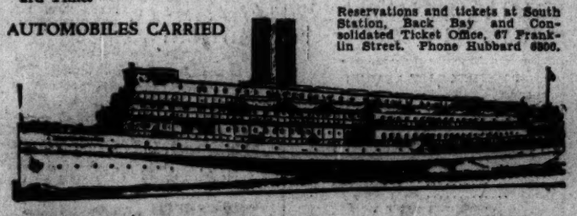
FILIPINOS CRITICIZE INDEPENDENCE BILL

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 8 (AP)—Filipino leaders attacked the Hawes-Cutting Philippine independence bill yesterday at the second of a series of hearings intended to guide the insular legislature's stand on that measure.

The bill, which would grant the islands independence after a minimum of 15 years, is pending before the United States Senate. Of nine witnesses heard, only one—Mr. Sulpicio Serrano, Labor leader at Cavite where the Manila Bay naval base is located—has supported the measure. Dr. Felix de Leon, member of a wealthy family of planters of Bulacan, declared the 1926 organic Jones Act stated, "Stable government was the only prerequisite of independence. Now new conditions are imposed. Maybe more will be when these are complied with."


"I'm Saving Money to Beat the Band!"
One of the recent additions to our happy family of depositors writes in:
"Before I started my bank account with Central I used to have a guilty feeling toward the end of the week when I realized that almost every penny of my fairly generous pay check was gone. When I tried to figure out where the money went there were usually several dollars I couldn't account for at all. Now, I put a few dollars in the bank every pay day, but I come out 'even', each week, just as before. Saving is a whole lot more fun than I thought and that little old bank account is growing to beat the band."
Why don't you open an account at Central Savings? You'll be surprised how fast the money piles up as the weeks go by! $1 starts you!
CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way. at 73rd St.
NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK
"ON TIME SERVICE"
$5.50 (FROM BOSTON)
Fall River Line
Largest passenger steamers operating through Long Island Sound—de luxe appointments, dancing, entertainment. Hand baggage checked free from station to steamer.
Special boat train with de luxe coaches leaves South Station every day at 5:00 P.M. Steamer due New York at 6:00 A.M., Eastern Standard Time.
ROUND TRIP TICKET GOOD FOR 30 DAYS $10.00
SPECIAL WEEK-END EXCURSION TICKET $6.50
Good going Saturday night—returning Sunday or Monday.
AUTOMOBILES CARRIED
Reservations and tickets at South Station, Back Bay and Consolidated Ticket Office, 67 Franklin Street. Phone Hubbard 6800.



NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES

FANEUIL HALL HEARS NEW CRY FOR 'FREEDOM'

Market Men Find Crowded Conditions an Obstacle to Increased Trade

Faneuil Hall, "cradle of American liberty," now echoes with a new cry for freedom—this time from the pressure of vehicular traffic.

Behind the historic walls where once sounded the signal to advance in the cause of liberty, the call of a great retreat has been heard. This retreat, however, is contemplated only that the farmers who throng the area may attain a more strategic location from which to advance their sales of produce.

The paradox is that the truck, which carts the produce to market, and the automobile, which brings the buyer to the marketing district, are the common enemy.

Changing Transportation

For more than 100 years, the gilded grasshopper, atop the dome of Faneuil Hall, has looked down on a scene of changing transportation. The one-horse shay and bicycle-built-for-two have disappeared and the streets have exchanged the clatter of wagon wheels and hoof beats for the purr of the gasoline engine.

Since Peter Faneuil presented the building to "ye towne of Boston" in 1742, the streets on all four sides have become famous as an open marketing area, where about 400 farmers now gather daily to sell their wares. Originally, the market place was used by only those farmers who could cover the distance by horse and wagon in season for the day's business. Today the scope of the market has extended to draw farmers in from a much broader area, due to the speed of modern transportation. Customers, also, come in vastly greater numbers. In addition, the market place is in the center of growing trucking activities, which have nothing in common with the farmers.

This growing congestion and the impracticability of attempting to remodel the market, which already has been rebuilt several times, have influenced the farmers to consider the advisability of falling in line with the general trend of business away from metropolitan centers into more accessible territory.

Discussions of relocating activities was held at a recent meeting of the Boston Market Gardeners' Association of which Mr. Joseph H. Decatur of Wayland is president. Mr. C. F. Jenness of Waban was chosen head of a committee to study new sites.

Aid From State or City

The farmers do not expect to pack their vegetables and get out at once, as decentralization is a problem they do not hope to solve in the immediate future without some form of financial coöperation from the state or the city.

State authorities appear inclined to consider relocation of the market primarily as a municipal problem although it was learned at the division of markets at the State House that other states were considering the question of setting aside state-owned marketing places for the farmers. The farmers themselves have one or two sites under consideration, preferably in South Boston close to the present terminal. Others believe that a location even farther away from the municipal center would be desirable. It is quite possible, however, that Massachusetts may step into the breach and set a precedent in the matter of state-owned marketing grounds.

City officials claim that the Faneuil Hall Market is unique, that so far as they know there is no city which grants free marketing rights to the farmers. In the event that the farmers move, the city could, by a special act of Legislature, utilize the market grounds for other purposes, they say. But as long as the farmers claim the Faneuil Hall zone, it is theirs by right of the Peter Faneuil land grant. In other sections of Boston, a fee of $1 is charged the farmers for market privileges.

"Boston needs the advantages of an improved market," Mr. Jenness said. "Faneuil Market has not been satisfactory for years and the location could not be made to meet modern market requirements. There is a distinct need for undercover facilities so that the farmers can sell their products in all weather conditions."

That the city recognizes the need for more room in the market area was evidenced recently when Mayor James M. Curley initiated a move to permit the farmers to use the streets for their display as far as Congress Street.

Trade Data Answer 750,000 Requests

Merchandising information gathered by the United States Government from world-wide sources was of such value to business men in 1931 that 750,000 requests for the data were received by the Department of Commerce as compared with 500,000 requests the previous year. Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, revealed this today in announcing the rapid spread of the Government's new program of local coöperation in disseminating the latest result of research and successful experience in the sales and marketing fields.

Efforts to help American business are being redoubled by promoting a more widespread use of systematic merchandising methods, thus tending to reduce the waste in cost of distribution. A special information service has been installed in 37 leading commercial groups in six southern states, with coöperation of the Department of Commerce along the same lines as was previously done in New England and other northern states, said Mr. Butler.

This makes a total of more than 180 chambers of commerce and other commercial bodies located in 27 states that have now equipped themselves with this service of carefully summarized and indexed information of merchandising methods, through a special arrangement with the Department of Commerce and the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries. This plan, Mr. Butler said, meets the rapidly growing demand for such service, supplied largely by business's own organizations in the different communities and greatly extends the benefits of Government aids to business without increased expenditures.

MORE WOMEN TEACHERS ARE URGED IN REICH

Inadequacy of Present Staff Forces Girls to Boys' Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREIBURG (Breisgau), Ger.—"Give us more women teachers" is a demand which is being heard in Germany.

The present supply of qualified women is inadequate to meet the demand made upon them, and women are protesting that such inadequacy is having a detrimental effect upon the girls of their country. The members of the Central Association of Bavarian Women's Groups have carried their protests to the point of forwarding a resolution to the Ministry of Education in which they ask for improved conditions.

German girls in increasing numbers desire the experience of university training. Always of intellectual inclinations, the present need for economic independence is stimulating them to even greater energies in this direction, but they are finding that their efforts are cramped at the outset by a distinct lack in the training which precedes university life.

In Germany, the schools provided for girls are overcrowded. Overworked teachers are incapable of providing the knowledge requisite for the passing of examinations; moreover, there is a strong and successful movement on the part of men teachers to hold as many of the available posts in the educational world as they possibly can.

The difficulty of the situation is resulting in driving the girls into schools which are designed for boys, and education with boys and under men's tuition is, according to Germany's older women, producing a generation of young people who are in danger of losing the best traditions of German home life.

The association is asking that in all the schools for boys in which girls are received as pupils, women shall hold posts as class mistresses. They are asking further that, whenever possible, separate classes shall be established for girls in order that the "feminine influence and guidance"—which to German women appears all-important—may not be lost.

CANADIAN WHEAT ESTIMATED

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 8 (AP)—Western Canada's wheat fields will produce 426,813,000 bushels this year, according to the annual estimate of grain crops compiled by the Winnipeg Free Press. Saskatchewan's expected yield is 217,602,000 bushels, Alberta's 168,120,500, and Manitoba's 41,090,500.

Get the Thrill of a Famous Flavor
Drink MOXIE 100%
In a Class by Itself

Judge Nisley shoes by quality not by price!
Shapeliness!
Women who have never worn Nisley shoes often remark when trying them on -- "your shoes are perfectly lovely and fit me wonderfully -- but will they hold their shape?"
Yes -- they will! -- right up to the end of their months of service! They are made by exactly the same process used by most makers of fine shoes. If high priced shoes hold their shape on your feet, then Nisley's must do so. Correct fitting is a fundamental of shape-holding. We give exact fitting in sizes 2½ to 9—widths AAAA to E.

Number two of a series of Modern Beauties
'ADELINE' (means of noble birth)

Bonnie—A name meaning gazelle and one that fits the graceful lines of this seamless pump of fine black calf. Just one of 30 styles of pumps.

Amaryllis—Means sweet grace and surely this center strap model has it. Black suede with buckle strap of patent.

Abigail—The name means joy, source of delight. It will prove exactly that to every woman who wears it. Developed in brown and black kid.
CHIFFON HOSE sales limited to 2 pairs ($1) to a customer. 50c
$4 All One Price
Nisley Beautiful Shoes in the exact size you require
NISLEY STORES IN EASTERN STATES
Atlanta, Ga., 68 Whitehall St., S.W.
Baltimore, Md., 16 W. Lexington St.
Birmingham, Ala., 220 Twentieth St.
Buffalo, N. Y., 564 Main Street
Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
Chattanooga, Tenn., 803 Market St.
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

HENRI COCHET BEATS VAN RYN

French Tennis Ace Last of Overseas Stars in U. S. Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Henri Cochet of Lyons, France, is the only member of the foreign contingent to remain in the fifty-first annual U. S. men's singles tennis championship, as the result of International Day yesterday, on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, at Forest Hills. Five young Americans, one without any international experience, defeated the four British stars and the remaining Japanese player, even without the aid of the national champion, who was occupied in eliminating his team mate in the national doubles.

Probably the star performance of a day studded with brilliant results was staged on the grand stand court, outside of the stadium inclosure. Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, holder of the U. S. intercollegiate championship, and also winner of several minor titles this season, but never yet selected for the Davis Cup squad, defeated Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, the British ace, with almost ridiculous ease, in straight sets, scored at 6—2, 6—0, 7—5. Only for a brief period in the third set, when the Wimbledon player caught Sutter with his low, well-placed drives and ran up a lead of 4—2, did the southerner falter. But he came right back with his volley play, led up to by careful placing on the backhand of Austin, and ran out the set and match.

Wood Defeats Perry, 3 to 2

Sidney B. Wood Jr., scored almost as brilliant a victory in the final match of the day, when he came from behind after losing the first two sets, to Frederick J. Perry, No. 2 of the Englishmen, to emerge victor by a score of 3—6, 4—6, 6—0, 6—0, 7—5. The former Wimbledon victor was unable to get his service working with any effect in the first two sets, but adopting volleying tactics at the start of the third set, swept Perry off his feet for the balance of the match, though the Englishman managed to hold his own service in the final set, though with much difficulty at times, until the final break. Wood also improved greatly in his service in the latter half of the match, while Perry played almost indifferently as he found his opponent too formidable for easy-going play.

34 Rallies in Last Game

Cochet played his usual imperturbable game against John W. Van Ryn, never exerting himself, but always keeping the Orange player busy in handling the well-timed shots of the Frenchman. Cochet allowed Van Ryn to lead for the greater part of the first set, but tightened up finally, and took the set at 7—5. He ran off with the second set with far greater skill manifested all the way through, winning at 6—3. In the final set, after a service duel to 5—all, Van Ryn took the lead on a break and tried his best to capture the set in the twelfth game. But Cochet broke through in turn, and went into the lead again at 7—6. The final game was the hardest fought of the entire match, as first Cochet and then Van Ryn took the advantage, with the Frenchman five times at match point, before he won it. Altogether there were 34 rallies in the game, the point score being 18—16.

The other international matches resulted in victories for George M. Lott Jr. over Takeo Kuwabara, after dropping the first set; a straight-set win for Wilmer L. Allison Jr. from Edward R. Avory, and a four-set win for Francis X. Shields over John S. Olliff when he eased off in the second set.

In the two all-American matches, Vines galloped through his match with Keith Gledhill in short order, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1, while the newest of the Californians, Lester R. Stoefen, played all over Gregory S. Mangin, utilizing his height and reach with great effect, and working his service with fine effect, to win at 6—4, 8—6, 6—4.

Three former champions, with the newest recruit to the veteran ranks, Jacques L. Verstraten, as the fourth, make up the semifinal round in the United States veteran singles championship, as the result of yesterday's play. Frederick C. Baggs, present title holder, will encounter Verstraten in the upper half, while Clarence M. Charest of Washington, runner-up last year, will encounter Henry H. Bassford, who has two legs on the trophy, as the result of victories in 1928 and 1930.

Cochet vs. Shields

In the main event of the next round, Cochet will encounter Shields, to renew their Davis Cup battle, while Vines will play Stoefen, Lott will have Sutter for his opponent, and Allison and Wood will fight out the other match. The summary:

UNITED STATES MEN'S TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Fourth Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., 6—1, 6—3, 6—1.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 6—4, 8—6, 6—4.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Takeo Kuwabara, Japan, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., defeated Henry W. Austin, England, 6—2, 6—0, 7—5.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Edward R. Avory, England, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Frederick J. Perry, England, 3—6, 4—6, 6—0, 6—0, 7—5.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated John S. Olliff, England, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Henri Cochet, Lyons, France, defeated John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., 7—5, 6—3, 8—6.

UNITED STATES VETERAN MEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Fourth Round

Frederick C. Baggs, New York, defeated Charles Jones, Yonkers, N. Y., 6—1, 6—1.

Jacques L. Verstraten, New York, defeated Armand L. Bruneau, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6—3, 7—5.

Clarence M. Charest, Washington, defeated Harvey Y. Lake, Ocean City, N. J., 7—5, 10—8.

Henry H. Bassford, Scarsdale, N. Y., defeated Alfred J. Cawse, Staten Island, N. Y. 6—3, 7—5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	95	40	.704
Philadelphia	84	54	.609
Washington	79	55	.590
Cleveland	77	58	.570
Detroit	66	65	.504
St. Louis	57	77	.425
Chicago	42	90	.318
Boston	37	98	.274

RESULTS SEPT. 7

No games scheduled.

BRAVES BEST CHICAGO TWICE

Cubs' Lead in Pennant Race Cut to Only Five Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	79	55	.590
Pittsburgh	75	61	.551
Brooklyn	72	66	.522
Philadelphia	69	67	.507
Boston	68	69	.497
St. Louis	64	71	.474
New York	61	73	.455
Cincinnati	56	83	.408

RESULTS SEPT. 7

Boston 11, Chicago 4.
Boston 2, Chicago 0
Pittsburgh 8, Brooklyn 3.
Brooklyn 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 5.
New York 7, Cincinnati 5.

Those ever troublesome Boston Braves stopped the powerful Chicago Cubs yesterday in the National League by winning both games of a double-header at Braves Field before a good week-day crowd, 11 to 4 and 2 to 0. While this was going on, the Pittsburgh Pirates were dividing two contests with Brooklyn, winning the first, 8 to 3, and losing the second, 4 to 2. By virtue of these victories and defeats, Chicago's lead in the race was cut to five games. In the two remaining games, Philadelphia defeated St. Louis, 6 to 5, and New York triumphed over Cincinnati, 7 to 5.

The double-header at Boston was packed full of thrills. At times the pitching was outstanding and at other times the hitting was hard. In the field a number of sensational catches were made by players on both teams. Frankhouse for the winners and Malone for the Cubs had a pitchers' battle for six innings of the first game, but the latter lost his effectiveness in the seventh. Jordan and Holland led the Boston attack. In the second game Ben Cantwell shut out the Cubs with seven hits. Jordan connected with a home run.

The Pirates extended their winning streak to 11 games in the first half of their double-header with Brooklyn. Bill Swift pitched effective ball most of the way and his team mates gave him good support. They drove Van Mungo to the showers in the very first inning, scoring six runs. Taylor hit a homer for Brooklyn in this contest. Fred Heimach pitched the Dodgers to victory in the second game. Cuccinello, Wright and Clancy led the Brooklyn attack.

Jim Elliott went the distance for the Phillies yesterday against the Cardinals and won his game despite the fact that he yielded 12 hits. Dizzy Dean was his opponent for seven innings and then the young right-hander retired in favor of Jess Haines. Virgil Davis hit a pair of singles for the Phillies and drove in two runs. Whitney hit a homer. Jim Bottomley drove the ball out of the park in the first inning for St. Louis with two men on base.

Joe Moore and Mel Ott led New York's 12-hit attack against Cincinnati. The former made five safeties in as many trips to the plate, including a long home run. Ott also hit a homer, his thirty-second of the season. Hoyt started for the Giants and lasted four innings. Luque finished. Herman made three hits for the Reds. The scores:

AT BOSTON
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	x	11	9	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	—	4	11	5

Batteries — Frankhouse and Spohrer, Schulte; Malone, Grimes, May and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Malone. Umpires—Rigler, Barr and Reardon. Time—1h. 50m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	x	—	2	10	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	7	0

Batteries—Cantwell and Spohrer; Bush, Smith and Hemsley, Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Bush. Umpires—Barr, Reardon and Rigler. Time—1h. 33m.

AT BROOKLYN
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	8	12	0
Brooklyn	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	3	6	1

Batteries—Swift and Grace; Mungo, Shaute and Lopez, Sukeforth. Losing pitcher — Mungo. Umpires — Quigley and Stark. Time—2h. 5m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	x	—	4	8	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	2	7	1

Batteries—Heimach and Lopez; Harris, Swetonic and Padden. Losing pitcher—Harris. Umpires—Stark and Quigley. Time —1h. 42m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	x	—	6	9	2
St. Louis	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—	5	12	1

Batteries—Elliott and Davis; Dean, Haines and Mancuso. Losing pitcher—Dean. Umpires—Pfirman, Klem and Donnelly. Time—2h.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	x	—	7	12	0
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	—	5	12	1

Batteries—Hoyt, Luque and Hogan; Lucas and Lombardi. Winning pitcher—Luque. Umpires—Magerkurth and Moran. Time—1h. 55m.

WALKER WINS TWO RACES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BILBAO, Spain—Graham Walker, veteran British motorcyclist, riding a Rudge machine, won both the 250 c. c. class and the 500 c. c. class races in the first Spanish Tourist Trophy contests decided here Aug. 13, 14 and 15. The course for the junior event was 15 laps of a circuit of approximately 60 miles and Walker's time for this race was 1h. 44m. 10⅘s. In the senior event which he won in 1h. 45m. the course was 18 laps and he averaged 58 miles an hour. The lightweight class (350 c. c.) was won by M. Loof, of Germany, and he covered the 17 laps in 1h. 51m. 12s. at an average speed of 52 m. p. h.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	101	53	.656
Baltimore	84	70	.545
Buffalo	84	71	.542
Rochester	82	73	.529
Montreal	81	74	.523
Jersey City	68	86	.442
Albany	66	88	.429
Toronto	52	103	.335

RESULTS SEPT. 7

Newark 3, Jersey City 2.
Montreal 6, Buffalo 5.
Montreal 5, Buffalo 2.
Rochester 17, Toronto 9.
Rochester 6, Toronto 1.
Baltimore 7, Albany 6.

HOOVER RECEIVES ATHLETES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—A group of American participants in the recent Olympic Games yesterday were received and congratulated by President Hoover. After he had posed with the group, part of which was made up by the championship Johns Hopkins University lacrosse team, the President turned and said: "I congratulate you in the name of the country on your participation in the games and I wish to congratulate you personally also."

SPRINGFIELD WINS TITLE

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 8 (AP)—The Western Association baseball pennant will fly again next season in Springfield. The Cardinals, 1931 champions, captured the 1932 flag here last night in the ninth and final game of a playoff series, turning back Bartlesville's Bronco, 2 to 1.

Close Battle In Canadian Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Sept. 8—An exceptionally keen struggle is under way in the fifteenth annual championship tournament of the Canadian Seniors' Golf Association, as on Wednesday evening at the half-way mark in the 36-hole medal competition for the title won last year by J. Dix Fraser of the Rosedale Club there are no less than 11 players grouped within three strokes. And the battle for the low net scores is just as close, as eight players are bunched from 65 to 68, and the complexion of the entire championship, as well as that of the five-age classes, depends entirely on Thursday's round of 18 holes.

The leader at the half-way mark is John Rennie of Rosedale, who was the only one of the field of 141 to break 80, but his 79 was only one stroke better than the cards turned in by Frank James of Hamilton and L. A. Lewis of Vancouver, runner-up for the Pacific Northwest seniors' championship this year. Four players had 81's, these being F. A. Parker of Lambton, a former holder of the title; S. Temple Blackwood of the Toronto Golf Club; J. Dix Fraser of Rosedale, the defending champion, and D. J. O'Brien of the Ottawa Rivermead Club. Following right on their heels in a four-cornered tie for eighth place are George S. Lyon of Lambton, ten times the winner and twice runner-up; W. H. Despard of Rosedale, Arthur Donaldson of Mississauga and T. F. Matthews of Lambton, all of whom had 81's.

O'Brien leads in the net score event with a 65, six under par, but he is closely pursued by J. W. Mitchell of Lambton with a 66. Three players, James, Rennie and C. A. Ross of the Toronto Golf Club have 67's, while Matthews, Parker and the Hon. Martin Burrell of Ottawa have 68's.

The scores of the leaders in each class are:

CLASS "A," 55 TO 59 YEARS

	Gr.	Hcp.	Net
S. T. Blackwood, Toronto Golf	81	9	72
W. H. Despard, Rosedale	82	9	73
A. G. Donaldson, Mississauga	82	8	74
Dr. C. D. Chapin, Brantford	84	12	72
J. W. Mitchell, Lambton	81	15	66
K. W. Harvey, Hamilton	85	10	75
H. C. F. Poste, Cornwall	86	9	77
W. G. Thomson, Kanawaki	87	11	76
E. L. Anderson, Lambton	87	10	77
D. C. Rea, Toronto Golf	88	18	70
E. F. Lazier, Hamilton	90	14	76
D. E. Startup, York Downs	90	15	75
R. C. H. Cassels, Toronto Golf	90	14	76

CLASS "B," 60 to 64 YEARS

G. F. James, Hamilton	80	13	67
D. J. O'Brien, Rivermead	81	16	65
J. Dix Fraser, Rosedale	81	6	75
T. F. Matthews, Lambton	82	14	68
J. R. Fallis, Hampton	84	14	70
G. L. Robinson, Lambton	84	9	75
F. R. Martin, Hamilton	87	7	80
R. J. Dilworth, Lambton	88	16	72
W. H. C. Mussen, Royal Mont.	88	7	81
W. M. Seymour, Hamilton	88	13	75
A. A. Hodgson, Royal Montreal	89	15	74
A. M. Huestis, Lambton	89	16	73

CLASS "C," 65 TO 69 YEARS

John Rennie, Rosedale	79	12	67
L. A. Lewis, Vancouver	80	10	70
F. A. Parker, Lambton	81	13	68
S. L. McKay, Sarnia	83	12	71
J. B. Laidlaw, Toronto Golf	89	20	69
R. Connable, Lambton	90	16	74
Dr. W. M. McGuire, Simcoe	90	12	78
Dr. H. H. Pirie, Toronto Golf	90	15	75
C. A. Ross, Toronto Golf	91	24	67
R. Gamble, Rivermead	91	12	79
Dan Beatty, Kanawaki	92	14	78
Dr. D. K. Courtney, Royal Ottawa	92	14	78

CLASS "D," 70 TO 74 YEARS

G. S. Lyon, Lambton	82	7	75
J. E. Caldwell, Rivermead	85	7	78
H. C. Heintzman, Lambton	86	8	78
Hon. M. Burrell, Royal Ottawa	88	20	68
P. D. Ross, Royal Ottawa	91	10	81
J. D. Montgomery, Toronto Golf	93	20	73
S. J. Moore, Lambton	97	18	79
A. O. Beardmore, Toronto Golf	103	24	79
Dr. W. C. Gilchrist, Orilia	104	22	82
C. A. Cossitt, Brockville	105	22	83
Hon. G. P. Graham, Brockville	105	24	81

CLASS "E," 75 YEARS AND OVER

Alfred Wright, Toronto Golf	96	20	76
T. D. Wardlaw, Mississauga	101	24	77
John Bruce, Toronto Golf	104	24	80
Dr. F. Killmer, St. Catharines	108	23	85

Scots Outboard Driver Features

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 8 (AP)—Andy Cleland, a stocky Scot from Hamilton, Ont., won the major honors in the Canadian national exhibition motorboat regatta yesterday, capturing both the Lord Wakefield and the Sir Thomas Lipton trophies, but Charles B. Cabot of New Haven, Conn., and several other drivers from the United States pressed him hard for the day's prizes.

Cleland took the Lipton race, a free-for-all outboard race open to amateur drivers from all over the world, from three United States drivers, Horace Tennes, Eagle River, Wis., A. J. Straley, Buffalo, and Phil Ellsworth, Big Moose, N. Y., who followed in that order. He covered the five miles in 7m. 32-5s.

Cleland also led the field of drivers from the British Empire in the 10-mile Wakefield race. Cabot won both heats of the five-mile professional free-for-all with H. Ryan of Duluth second both times.

In a close finish, Hub Myers of Chicago captured the 7½-mile Class C race from Ellsworth of Big Moose and J. C. Wagner of Syracuse. In the Class B 7½-mile event, R. A. Smith of Miami, Okla., nosed out Bob and Hub Myers of Chicago.

Other winners includeed W. Loughlin of Niagara Falls, N. Y., in the five-mile unlimited inboard race and Tom North of Minneapolis and R. J. Straley of Buffalo in the two five-mile Class A outboard races.

WHITCROFT WINS ULSTER RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ire.—Half a million racing fans intrenched behind sandbag-protected streets and corners along the 14-mile Ards circuit near here Aug. 20 saw the fastest and most thrilling struggle for the Ulster Tourist Trophy ever witnessed since this international road event was inaugurated in 1905. Thirty-two competitors roared over the starting line at intervals and hurtled along the testing course, which includes some 90 humped-backed bridges, right-angle corners, level crossings and S bends. C. R. Whitcroft, driving a Riley 1087 c. c., won the event in 4h. 58m. 4s., averaging 74.32 miles an hour. G. E. T. Eyston, also in a Riley, finished second in 4h. 59m. 27s., an average of 73.9 miles an hour.

BIERMAN AGAINST 'DEAD BALL'

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 8 (AP)—Bernie Bierman, new head football coach at the University of Minnesota, declared yesterday the new "dead ball" rule was too drastic and should be modified. "I believe it should be modified to a certain degree," Bierman said, "I cannot see where there is any excuse for a rule which declares the ball dead when a player, who is running in the open field with no one near, stumbles momentarily and touches his knee to the ground. It might, however, save piling in massed plays where the man is already stretched out," he said.

LEFT-HANDED TOURNEY OVER

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 8 (AP)—Left-handed golfers concluded their first annual tourney yesterday. Everett G. Livesay of Columbus, Ohio, annexing amateur honors with a 288 for the 72 holes of medal play. Duncan Thomson of Syracuse, N. Y., came next in the simon pure division, carding 297, and Alvin D. Everett of Rome, Ga., captured third place with 308.

MISS WINTHROP GIVEN BATTLE

Misses Fulton, Wheeler and Miller Also Advance in U. S. Girls' Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. MARTINS, Penna., Sept. 8—Katherine Winthrop of Boston, United States indoor girl tennis champion; Helen Fulton of Chicago, ranked No. 14 nationally; Gracyn W. Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., ranked No. 3 and Bonnie R. Miller of Los Angeles, ranked No. 4, advanced to the semifinal round in the United States girls' tennis championship at the Philadelphia Cricket Club yesterday in quest of the title won last year by Ruby Bishop of Pasadena, Calif.

Miss Miller defeated the only unseeded player to reach the quarter-final round, Cecilia Bowes of Philadelphia, No. 13, in the national ranking list, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Fulton, seeded fifth, scored somewhat of an upset, when she defeated Millicent Hirsch of New York, seeded fourth. The score: 6—4, 6—3. Miss Fulton holds the Canadian junior singles title.

The top-seeded star of the tournament, Miss Wheeler, scored an easy victory over Elizabeth Kesting of St. Paul, Minn., ranked No. 6 nationally. After dropping two games in the first set, Miss Wheeler romped home with a 6—2, 6—0 victory.

Miss Winthrop, seeded second and ranked No. 10 nationally, had the only real battle of the day when she met Fanny Goodyear of Springfield Center, N. Y., an unranked player in national lists. Miss Winthrop won the first set at 6—4, but was forced to extra games in the second set, to win 7—5.

Play in the middle states tennis tournament for women found two English stars, Mr. J. Bernard Pittman of London, and Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Suffolk, advancing to the semifinal round. The other semifinalists are Ann Page of Philadelphia and Alice C. Francis of Orange, N. J. The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Cecilia Bowes, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—3.

Helen Fulton, Chicago, defeated Millicent Hirsch, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

Gracyn W. Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Elizabeth Kesting, St. Paul, Minn., 6—2, 6—0.

Katherine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Fanny Goodyear, Springfield Center, N. Y., 6—4, 7—5.

DOUBLES—Third Round

Fanny Goodyear, Springfield Center, N. Y., and Liana de Vescovi, New York, defeated Marion Crozer and Elizabeth Pearson, Philadelphia, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Katharine Pearson, Houston, Texas, and Cecilia Bowes, Philadelphia, defeated Betty Faeth, Kansas City, and Eleanor Kesting, St. Paul, Minn., 6—0, 6—3.

Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, and Millicent Hirsch, New York, defeated Mae Howe and Elizabeth Goodman, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—3.

Quarterfinal Round

Gracyn W. Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., and Katherine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Georgianna Angel and Winifred Fox, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Helen Fulton, Chicago, and Elizabeth Kesting, St. Paul, Minn., defeated Fanny Goodyear, Springfield Center, N. Y., and Liana de Vescovi, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

WOMEN'S MIDDLE STATES CHAMPIONSHIPS—SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. J. Bernard Pittman, England, defeated Florence Leboutillier, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Ann Page, Merion, defeated Olga Kallos, Ridgefield, Conn., 7—5, 6—4.

Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., defeated Alison Harrison, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—3, 5—7, 6—0.

Joan C. Ridley, England, defeated Helen Goodyear, Springfield Center, N. Y., 6—3, 7—5.

DOUBLES—First Round

Mrs. Clarence Thayer, Idle Hour, and Olga Kallos, Ridgefield, Conn., defeated Mrs. Richard Nalle and Mrs. J. S. Disston, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—0, 6—3.

Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., and Ann Page, Merion, defeated Rebecca Ritter and Betty Graham, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. Alfred R. Hunter and Mrs. Louis Bieler, Philadelphia Cricket, defeated Miss Fox and Miss Angel, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round

Mrs. Pittman and Miss Ridley defeated Margaret Collier and Elizabeth Colt, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. M. C. Martinez and Frances E. Walker, Washington, defeated Elizabeth Goodman and Hope Starr, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—2, 6—2.

Cecilia Riegel, Germantown Cricket, and Alison Harrison, Philadelphia Cricket, defeated L. Strawbridge and B. Wister, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—3, 6—1.

Margaret Anderson, Richmond, Va., and Betty Faeth, Kansas City, defeated Elizabeth Taussig and Charlotte Darling, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.

Clair Smith, Pine Orchard, Conn., and Barbara Stoddard, New York, defeated Marion Crozer, Merion, and Matilda Fassitt, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—1, 6—2.

Edith Hahs and Marcia Wilt, Germantown Cricket, defeated Miss W. Holman, Philadelphia Cricket, and Betty Vanneman, Cynwyd, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Francis, Orange, and Miss Page, Merion, defeated Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Bieler, 6—1, 6—0.

Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. Pittman and Miss Ridley defeated Mrs. Martinez and Miss Walker, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Smith and Miss Stoddard defeated Miss Hahs and Miss Wilt, 6—0, 6—1.

RIP WINS PRINCE'S CUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORQUAY, Eng.—Good conditions prevailed for the sixth annual contest for the Prince of Wales's Challenge Cup, for the international 14-foot dinghy class, here Aug. 18, when H. A. Morris's Rip won in 2h. 53m. 45s. Rip, which was the third boat at the end of the first circuit of a course of 15 sea miles, went into second place at the end of the second, and took the lead on the concluding round. W. H. Godfrey's Swift was second, occupying the same position as the previous year when it was owned by H. F. Edwards. Edwards's new boat, Shooting Star, could finish only eighth. The holder of the trophy, M. Giles, also had a new boat, Sorry, but this was beaten home by five others, and T. Thornycroft's Golden Eye, winner two years ago, was beaten into third place.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	89	59	.601
Columbus	81	67	.547
Indianapolis	78	71	.523
Milwaukee	75	70	.517
Kansas City	75	72	.510
Toledo	75	75	.500
St. Paul	60	88	.405
Louisville	58	89	.395

RESULTS SEPT. 7

St. Paul 7, Kansas City 6.
St. Paul 8, Kansas City 6.
Milwaukee 12, Minneapolis 11.
Toledo 7, Indianapolis 5.
Louisville 6, Columbus 1.

SCOTTISH BOYS WIN AT GOLF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. ANNES-ON-THE-SEA, Eng.—Scottish youths gained their customary win over those of England in the annual golf international match which precedes the British boys' championship, when they won by eight matches to four over the local course here, Aug. 22. This was the tenth contest and the boys from the North of the Tweed have won seven of them. Scotland made a splendid start in the morning by winning all the four foursomes, but in the afternoon England rallied and halved the singles at 4—all, leaving the visitors winners by 4 points.

MICHIGAN DEFEATS HOSEI

TOKYO, Sept. 8 (AP)—The University of Michigan baseball team defeated Hosei University today, 7 to 1.

GREENTREE IN U. S. POLO FINAL

Defeats Eastcott Four at Meadow Brook in an Overtime Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 8—The Greentree team, organized by John Hay Whitney, with the two Texans, Cecil Smith and H. W. (Rube) Williams, and a member of the last British int national four, Gerald Balding, now a resident of Rumson, N. J., just managed to halt the career of the Eastcott four yesterday in the second semifinal of the United States open pony polo championship on International Field, Meadow Brook, after the latter team had come from behind in the last regular chukker, to tie the score at 10-all. But a drive by Balding early in the overtime chukker settled the issue, and the winners will oppose Templeton on Saturday in the final, while the losers will play next week in the Waterbury Cup series.

It was a seesaw battle, with much wild riding, and several delays while the players repaired damages from falls and fouls. Eastcott ran up a lead of 5 to 2, with the Hopping father and son accounting for most of the success, in the first two chukkers, only to be overtaken and passed early in the second half, and then came again in the eighth with three goals to tie the score once more. But a final long drive by Balding, whose long hits to place the ball for successful goals by the Texans had accounted for some of the success of the team, gave the victory early in the sudden-death overtime.

Today will bring the first of the Waterbury Cup series, on Cochran Field, Meadow Brook, between the losers of the first-round matches in the open, who had been regarded as probable finalists in that event. The Hurricanes will oppose Sands Point, on a handicap basis. The summary:

UNITED STATES OPEN POLO CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round
Second Match

GREENTREE		EASTCOTT
No. 1—J. H. Whitney		H. E. Talbott Jr.
2—Cecil Smith		E. A. S. Hopping
3—H. W. Williams		E. W. Hopping
Back—Gerald Balding		R. E. Strawbridge Jr.

Score—Greentree 11, Eastcott 10. Goals—Williams 4, Smith 3, Balding 2, Whitney 2 for Greentree; Talbott 4, E. A. S. Hopping 3, E. W. Hopping 3 for Eastcott. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A., and Malcolm Stevenson. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers, and one minute overtime.

Edgartown Y. C. Is A Double Winner

MRS. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS CUP STANDING

Club and skipper	Points
Edgartown Y. C., Clara Dinsmore	10½
Indian Harbor Y. C., Lorna Whittelsey	7
Duxbury Y. C., Helen Hunt	6
Bristol Y. C., Sarah Tillinghast	4
Manchester Y. C., Mrs. G. S. Patton	3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COHASSET, Mass., Sept. 8—Two of the series of five races which are being held for the women's sailing championship and the Mrs. Charles Francis Adams Cup were held off this port yesterday and as a result of taking first place in both, the Edgartown Yacht Club with Clara Dinsmore as skipper is holding first place in the standing with 10½ points to its credit. Second place is held by the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Lorna Whittelsey, skipper, with 7 points.

The yachts used were of the 17-foot, cabin sloop type with triangular mainsails and the crews drew lots for the yachts after each race. Both races were sailed with little wind blowing. The first race was very close, with Miss Dinsmore winning by only 25 seconds over Miss Whittelsey. The second was much more one-sided, Miss Dinsmore winning by 10m. 9s. over Helen Hunt and crew representing the Duxbury Y. C., which finished second in this race. The summary:

FIRST RACE

Start, 11:10 a. m. Course, 2¼ Miles

Club and Skipper	Finish
Edgartown Y. C.	12:46:21
Indian Harbor Y. C.	12:46:46
Bristol Y. C.	12:46:53
Duxbury Y. C.	12:52:26
Manchester Y. C.	12:54:03

SECOND RACE

Start, 4:10 p. m. Course, 4 Miles

Edgartown Y. C.	6:15:37
Duxbury Y. C.	6:25:46
Indian Harbor Y. C.	6:31:54
Manchester Y. C.	6:32:35
Bristol Y. C.	6:37:03

THAMES SKIFFING CHAMPIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TEDDINGTON, Eng.—Teddington Reach Regatta, during which the skiffing championships of the Thames River are decided, had its fortieth annual meeting here. There was keen racing in the five championships contested over a course of half a mile upstream, shortened for women's and veterans' events. In the most important event, the men's single sculling championship for the Fullman Cup, J. S. Offer of the Skiff Club defeated a team mate, S. R. Crowe, by two lengths in 4m. 25s. Offer was also successful with his brother, R. F. Offer, in the doubles championship, which carries with it the Albany Cup. In this they defeated a team from the same club in the record time of 3m. 50s. Mrs. A. E. Marcy, Skiff Club, retained her title in the women's singles championship and, partnered with Miss G. D. Bint, she was successful in the women's doubles. The mixed doubles were won by Miss J. T. Rayner and J. W. A. Winser (stroke) and Miss P. Rayner (coxswain) in 4m. 6s.

SHADOW WINS SECOND RACE

DETROIT, Sept. 8 (AP)—Shadow, "R" boat entry of the Rochester (N. Y.) Yacht Club, drifted across the finish line first in almost a dead calm yesterday to win the second race of the series for the Richardson Trophy and the championship of the Great Lakes. Shadow led Gossoon, the Chicago Yacht Club entry that won the first heat, by the commanding margin of 8 minutes in a race run in the flukiest air that has prevailed on Lake St. Clair this season. Bob-Kat, of Buffalo, third in yesterday's race, was eliminated. The outcome left Gossoon leading by a single point in the series. A double balloon spinnaker, something new in local sailing, helped the Rochester boat to take advantage of every breeze. She shot to the front when that piece of canvas first was raised and it helped her ride home ahead on the edge of a light off-shore breeze that left Shadow all but becalmed less than a mile from the stake. Shadow's time for the 12-mile windward and leeward course was 4h. 52m. 5s.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	98	66	.593
Los Angeles	87	75	.537
Hollywood	87

TURKS TO EASE STRICT IMPORT QUOTA SYSTEM

Special Licenses Planned to Favor Nations Who Deal With Turkey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey — Tested in Turkey for a period of eight months, the quota system of restricting imports, although successful in achieving its immediate purpose of maintaining a favorable trade balance is now recognized to have caused far-reaching injuries to Turkish economy.

A searching report drawn up by the Commercial Secretary to the British Embassy here blames the quota system for bringing about a severe fall in Turkey's government revenue, owing to the decrease in customs duties and transaction taxes. Quotas are, moreover, made responsible for the dislocation of trade resulting from a reduced turnover, delays in clearing goods and uncertainty regarding the future. The shrinkage of the volume of trade inevitably enhanced unemployment, many firms being compelled to close down or substantially to reduce their staffs. On the other hand, the scarcity of certain widely used foreign commodities is sending up the cost of living.

In view of these serious drawbacks modification envisages the introduction of import licenses, the aim of which would be to balance imports against exports, separately with every country dealing with Turkey, by a system of mutual compensation. This system would favor the countries which purchase Turkish goods.

Meanwhile, behind the high tariff walls surrounding Turkey national industry is being built up. The value of Turkish manufacturers is estimated to have attained £T100,000,000 as compared to £T40,000,000 in 1928, and is considered likely further to expand.

It is the intention of the Turkish Government to develop the textile industry, since the country possesses the necessary raw materials. Improvements are being effected in the existing plant, which is also being increased. Efforts are understood to have been made to interest American capitalists in this and other branches of Turkish industry.

Turkey now possesses cement factories producing sufficient supplies for the needs of the country, as well as sugar refineries which have considerably reduced the demand for imported sugar. Locally manufactured biscuits, candies and chocolates have entirely replaced the foreign product.

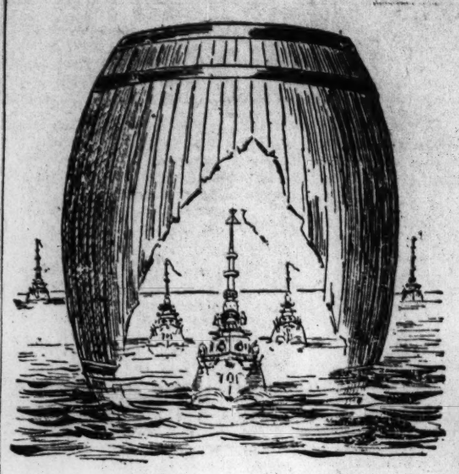
Trade Recessions Called Preventable

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 8 (AP)—A statement that something can be done to mitigate the effects of future business recessions was made at the closing session of the seventh annual industrial extensions conference last night by Mr. John F. Tinsley, vice-president and general manager of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.

"The first and foremost necessity of a new and intelligent industrial leadership," Mr. Tinsley declared, "is the recognition that something can be done to mitigate the effects of business depressions in the future. That there will be ups and downs in business in the future, no reasonable person will deny, but the vast difference between the high peak of prosperity and the deep valley of depression that has characterized troublous times in the past can be materially shortened and its effects lessened."

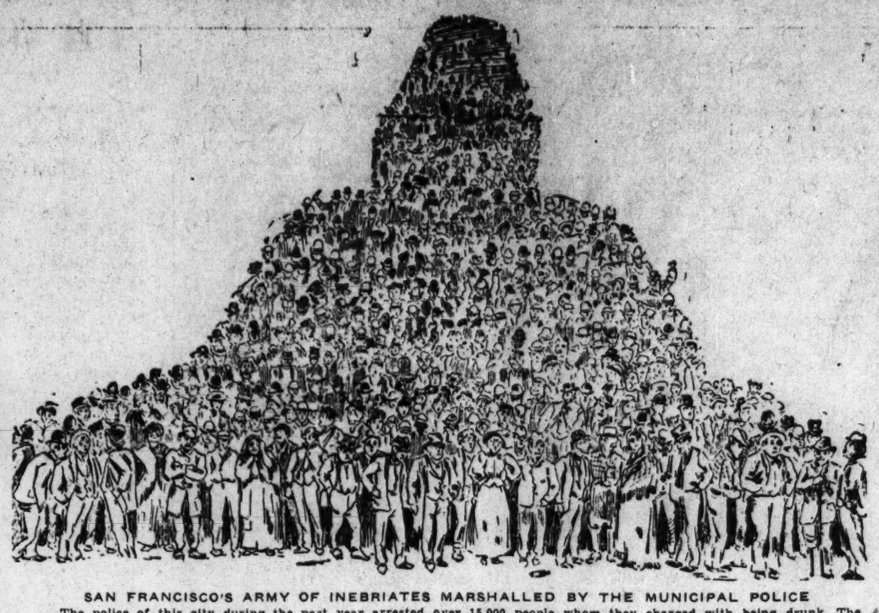
Dr. H. S. Beck, civilian chief engineer at Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, surprised the conference when he said he would not select an engineering school graduate who was above the middle of his class, for a position in an industrial concern. He said those below the middle line "are willing to learn and you can live with them," he said. "They wear well."

Great Flood of Liquor Inundated Pacific Coast 36 Years Ago



THE BEER-KEG OF THE METROPOLIS

The yearly consumption of beer in San Francisco, according to the calculation of the federal gaugers, is 14,215,161 gallons. This is equal to 2,843,032⅕ five-gallon kegs. It would require a single cask 455 feet high and 227½ feet in diameter to hold this liquor. The battleship Oregon could easily float in this cask. The beam of the Oregon is only 70 feet and her extreme height, including her military mast, is 120 feet. It would require five ships as large as the Oregon to carry this beer as a cargo after all the machinery and armament had been removed, and allowing nothing for hull displacement. The displacement of the Oregon is 10,000 tons; the weight of the beer is 50,860 tons. *(From San Francisco Examiner of July 5, 1896.)*



SAN FRANCISCO'S ARMY OF INEBRIATES MARSHALLED BY THE MUNICIPAL POLICE

The police of this city during the past year arrested over 15,000 people whom they charged with being drunk. The average arrests for this offense were more than 900 a month, and ranged as high as 1500 in one or two months during holiday seasons. These arrests represented only those whom the police were compelled to take into custody, being either obstreperous or helpless. These figures do not include those who were drunk enough to warrant arrest for that misdemeanor. That calculation would involve a wider range of mathematics. *(From San Francisco Examiner of July 5, 1896.)*

SAN FRANCISCO'S DEMIJOHN OF WHISKY

This demijohn would contain the spirituous liquor offered for consumption in this city during the past year. It is 81.9 feet high and 39 feet in diameter. It would hold 827,493 gallons, which is equivalent to 15,045 barrels of 55 gallons each. Four locomotives traversing standard-gauge tracks could drag their trains through this demijohn, allowing eight feet for each locomotive, two feet between the tracks and an altitude of 12 feet for the smoke-stacks. Loaded on trains attached to these locomotives the whisky, in casks, consumed by San Francisco during the year would fill 500 cars, carrying 15,000 pounds each, making four trains of 125 cars each. *(From San Francisco Examiner of July 5, 1896.)*

WAGE DISPUTE GRIPS ENGLISH COTTON MILLS

Lancashire Owners Urge Labor Sacrifices but Unions Fight Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The crisis in the Lancashire cotton industry has its origin in the fact that cost of production has to be cut down drastically.

Sales have been halved since 1929. Wholesale prices have fallen off 40 per cent in the last decade compared with a drop of about 6 per cent in wages. Employers demand further sacrifices from labor.

The trade unions oppose this strenuously. They claim instead that recovery should be sought in complete reorganization, including elimination of redundant plants, reduction of separate units and abolition of uneconomic competition.

They also urge that the standard of living of the workers is already so low that further wage cuts cannot be borne. This contention is supported by the fact that the average remuneration of the individual spinner—even when working full time, which is often not the case—is less than £2 weekly already, and that the employers have demanded cuts in some cases amounting to something like four shillings weekly.

The dispute is complicated in that reduction of wages is not the only sacrifice which labor has been called upon to make. The employers also demand increase in the number of looms operated by each weaver. To this objection is made that the change would mean disorganizing existing arrangements and reducing the total pay roll. The spinning and weaving sections of the industry are thus both of them involved, from 250,000 to 500,000 workers in all being concerned in one way or another.

Experts are agreed that there is great need for at least most of the administrative reforms which the workers demand. On the other hand, the industry upon the whole is undoubtedly working at so heavy a loss that the closing down of mills has become in many cases less disastrous to the owners than attempting to keep them open as they are. Reorganization also, however desirable in theory, cannot be effected without a greater measure of unification of control than at present exists.

Numerous individual workers have given way and defections from the trade unions are one of the features of the case. This very fact, however, has embittered the situation, since organized labor in the industry feels its very existence is at stake.

The position also is such that although continuation of the dispute would necessarily do great harm to all concerned, nevertheless no success of either side over the other could remove the difficulties with which the industry as a whole is faced.

Sharp Gain Made In Electric Power Production Field

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Electric power production, one of Wall Street's favorite barometers of general business activity, experienced its sharpest gain in months in the week ended last Saturday, according to the weekly tabulation of the National Electric Light Association, issued yesterday.

While a sharp seasonal gain is expected in normal times at the end of August, the gain this year was the best in the past five years. Furthermore, it was the sharpest gain for any week since the first full week of January, when the resumption of business activity after the holidays usually brings a large gain.

The report for the week ended Sept. 3 placed total power production at 1,464,700,000 kilowatt hours, as increased from 1,436,440,000 in the previous week. The total was the largest since April, and compared to last year, was off 10.4 per cent, the best comparison with 1931 since April. The Atlantic Seaboard was only 5.8 per cent below last year, indicating that relatively the best improvement occurred during the week in that area.

The central industrial region, as outlined by Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Milwaukee, was off 13.6 per cent from last year, against 15.2 in the previous week. The Pacific coast was off 10.5 per cent, against 11.9 per cent in the preceding week.

MONEYLESS RELIEF URGED FOR ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—That a public welfare board for each municipality be organized to administer direct relief is the recommendation of the advisory committee to the Ontario Government on direct relief. The report of this committee has been announced by Dr. J. D. Monteith, Minister of Public Works and Labor.

Eliminating the idea that the dole might be adopted, it is recommended that no cash be paid recipients of direct relief. Municipal expenditures are to remain on the former basis of one-third each from the Dominion, provincial and municipal governments. Where municipalities are not able to assume a share of the expenditures, the board is to comprise three members appointed by the Provincial Government. It will control local activities.

FLOOD OF BEER ONCE INUNDATED SAN FRANCISCO

(Continued from Page 1)

the total exclusion of everything else.

"With the retail liquor business assuming such stupendous proportions it is only natural to anticipate commensurate results," the Examiner article continued. "The anticipation is more than realized in the city prison records, which disclose that during the last fiscal year there was an army of 15,392 men arrested for drunkenness. . . ."

Drys See Improvement

Has an improvement occurred in recent years? Friends of the dry cause feel that a smaller number of arrests for drunkenness—there were about 14,472 in the year ending June 30, 1931—in a city twice the size of the San Francisco of 1896 is progress. Added to the bare figures, they claim, must be some consideration of the fact that in the "old days" an arrest for drunkenness was not made unless the subject of intoxication became an intolerable nuisance, while in these more sober times the first signs of inebriety are usually enough to call an observant policeman into action. Moreover, the reduction of the city's drinking places from more than 3000 to about 500 is considered a move in the right direction.

But here the opponent of prohibition delivers one of his favorite retorts, to the effect that in the "old days" liquor dispensing was licensed and regulated, while today it is in the hands of lawless racketeers. To this the San Francisco dry points out that one time, when saloons of San Francisco numbered around 2300, their keepers complained to the Board of Supervisors against high license fees, claiming that upward of 1500 "blind tigers" were operating in competition with them and without the payment of any fee whatever.

So even the unregulated and illegal sale of liquor has been apparently curtailed in San Francisco by prohibition. Moreover, the Examiner article hints darkly at "illegalities" practiced by the licensed saloons themselves.

"Those officers who have made a study of the relation of the saloon to crime," it said, "are heartily in favor of increasing the retail license fee."

Louisiana Dry League Gives Voters Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 8—For the guidance of voters at the Sept. 13 primary elections in this State, the Louisiana Anti-Saloon League is publishing the records of Mr. Edwin S. Broussard, seeking reëlection to the United States Senate, and his opponent, Mr. John H. Overton.

The purpose is to give dry voters some idea as to which candidate might vote dry appropriations, both having declared themselves to be wet. However, Senator Broussard heretofore has voted for appropriations for enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, it is stated by the Rev. Leon Sloan, superintendent of the League. Mr. Overton is the candidate of the Huey P. Long administration group.

The league has withheld actual indorsement of any candidate in the forthcoming election, at which two congressmen and state officers also are to be nominated. The State's dry forces are, however, planning an intensive educational campaign to combat the activities of wet organizations seeking repeal of the state dry law at the November election.

The New Orleans Committee for Prohibition has been formed with Mr. I. A. Raymond as chairman. This committee will be a representation of the state and local W. C. T. U., Anti-Saloon League, Allied Youth and Allied Forces. It will act in more or less a steering capacity and will serve to combine and coördinate the dry forces of the city to make the dry campaigns most effective.

Candidate for Governor Lauds Georgia Dry Era

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Declaring himself personally and politically dry, Mr. Hoke O'Kelly, one of the eight candidates for Governor of Georgia, affirmed in an interview that prohibition which Georgia has had for 25 years has proved of immense benefit to the State.

"The state law," he said, "was a long step forward for Georgia and the Eighteenth Amendment was just a long step forward for the United States, as the state law was for Georgia. Nobody contends that the prohibition act is not a great moral law looking toward moral advancement.

"It has never been an American characteristic to back down in the face of adversity. We are now faced by adversity which is attempting to force back this great moral advancement which we call prohibition, though by historical deduction it is easy to believe that the better forces in America will never surrender to any enemy of prohibition.

"The liquor interests have attempted to mislead the people by false economic reasoning into believing that we would be better off financially if we had no prohibition law. The falsity of their arguments can be seen by an unbiased mind upon proper consideration of their arguments as advanced."

Outmaneuvered, Cannon Says, But Fight Goes On

BARBOURSVILLE, W. Va., Sept. 8 (AP)—Bishop James Cannon Jr., yesterday told the Western Virginia Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, that prohibition forces have been "politically outmaneuvered," but that "their fight will go on."

It will be impossible, he said, "to deliver by votes the dry sentiment of the nation" at the November election. Prohibitionists, he said, "can maintain our position and let the world know they are not defeated."

Both candidates for President, he said, have insisted that the saloon shall not be returned. Terming those statements as "unreasonable" and "illogical" he said: "I am going to insist that the Anti-Saloon League ask the candidates for President, 'What plan, what method do you suggest to prevent the return of the saloon after legalizing the sale of liquor'?"

He expressed a belief that "a majority of the people of the nation . . . are at heart dry" but "great numbers are bewildered and stunned" by the national party plans upon prohibition and thousands therefore will not vote in November. As a result, he said, "there has developed a poltical situation where it is practically impossible to deliver the dry sentiment of the nation at the coming election."

South Carolina Hears Dry Hope Lies in G. O. P.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Support of Mr. J. G. Jones, Republican nominee for the Fourth Congressional District, whose platform includes retention of the Eighteenth Amendment in conformity with the state platform, was urged upon independent voters and supporters of President Hoover by the Rev. J. P. Williams of Spartanburg, in an address here.

He warned such voters to steer clear of Democratic primaries and to redouble their efforts in favor of Mr. Jones and President Hoover, who the speaker termed "the greatest President in decades."

PARIS OPPOSES PRIVATE PARLEY WITH GERMANS

(Continued from Page 1)

nated by the expressions of two cabinet members who have played leading rôles in this latest diplomatic encounter.

The statement of Baron Konstantin von Neurath, Foreign Minister, in a semiofficial press service denied that Germany is seeking rearmament. It reiterates that equality alone is the basis of the Reich's demand.

Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Minister of Defense, who was present when Baron von Neurath handed the memorandum to the French Ambassador, has given an interview in East Prussia declaring Germany under any circumstances intends to carry out measures necessary for national defense.

Thus while the Foreign Office is attempting to modulate the reaction to private armament negotiations with France the spokesman of the Reichswehr is underlining phrases in the memorandum which deal with rebuilding the Reich's army rather than achieving equality through disarmament.

Direct Talks Preferred

Baron von Neurath repeats the German contention that it is impossible for the Reich to participate in the forthcoming meeting of the bureau of the Disarmament Conference before clarification is reached regarding equality.

The Foreign Minister says Germany is convinced that direct negotiations with France are the best way to bring about eventual agreement among all concerned. If France does not wish to negotiate, "a new situation" will be established requiring new decisions by the German Government, he declares.

Baron von Neurath strongly criticized the French course in handing what was to be a confidential memorandum over to nations which are parties to the consultative pact. He declares a consultative pact which does not include several important European nations is "not a forum which is particularly competent to discuss the disarmament question." He adds that a consultative pact should not prohibit diplomatic conversations and thrust other political questions immediately before an open forum.

Reference in the memorandum to the need of a special conscript army to defend Germany's borders and seacoast is apparently one of the points to which General von Schleicher was referring in his East Prussia interview when he said: "Tell the East Prussians we will defend them to the very last man . . . ever East Prussia in the future should know how and where to defend the fatherland in serious circumstances."

The Minister of Defense reiterated the requirement of Germany for "modern armament equipment" which need cost no more than the present less efficient army establishment stipulated by the Versailles Treaty. His references to the defense of East Prussia, however, come at a time when much international opinion is being invoked to alleviate Polish-German tension in the Corridor.

Meanwhile air defense maneuvers were being carried out in the Baltic. General von Stueltnagel, retired officer of the imperial army, took occasion to emphasize the "helplessness" imposed on Germany by Versailles. In the presence of Admiral Reder, chief of the German naval command, and military attachés of the United States, Italy and Japan, General von Stueltnagel charged France had encircled Germany with a ring of offensive airplanes. He said 600 French, Polish and Czech planes would be able to bomb any point in Germany within one hour.

But despite such vigorous statement and the declaration by General von Schleicher that the entire German people agree with the Reich's demand for equality in armaments, there are evidences that pleas for peace are not falling entirely on deaf ears. A play emphasizing the futility of war recently opened in Berlin and attracted large and intelligent audiences which applauded with vigor protests against any steps leading to renewed conflict.

NOVA SCOTIA APPLES BRING GOOD PRICES

KENTVILLE, N. S., Sept. 7 (AP)—The first cargo of Nova Scotia apples to arrive in the overseas market this season was sold at Liverpool, Eng., five minutes after it was landed and brought prices far in advance of last year's quotations.

Growers expressed confidence that a shipment of 30,600 barrels, now crossing the Atlantic, would yield high returns.

ENGLISH CITIES 'SIGN' MUTUAL HELP TREATY

Commerce of Brighton and Bristol Helped by Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, Eng.—Bristol and Brighton, two of the major boroughs of Britain, have concluded a treaty of friendship and coöperation.

Brighton has offered two exhibition halls for two weeks so that the manufacturers of Bristol may seek a new market along the south coast. One Bristol manufacturer has already set up his organization in Brighton. In return, Brighton is concentrating its advertising in Bristol for a definite period.

It is also intended to have an exchange of visits by civic heads and to use the airports of the two places for exchange flights. Members of chambers of commerce, Rotary clubs and other organizations are similarly arranging to meet each other.

The two cities refuse to accept the position that the so-called trade slump should make the slightest difference in the matter of trade expansion. They are determined to leave economic recession out of their thinking and to go forward in the certainty of the belief that good trade can be obtained by those who seek it with vision and earnestness.

The Bristol Development Board, which has been responsible for the organization of Bristol's forward movement, was brought into being on the strength of that belief.

Two years ago an invitation was issued to Rouen to send its municipal heads and its commercial and business people to Bristol in order that they might discuss together the question of the extension of friendly relations and of business interests.

A British-French week was held in Bristol and a firm friendship between the two cities was established.

Diesel Engine Used In Seaway Traffic

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 8—The Diesel engine is being applied successfully to shipping in "seaway" canals here, it is announced by the Leathem Smith-Putnam Navigation Company, which is pioneering in the development of waterway traffic. This concern has had a $500,000 motorship in operation all season, and is now preparing plans for another one to be put into use after the formal opening of the waterway.

The ship Material Service, named after its functions, has been hauling 1700 tons of sand and gravel in regular journeys between Lockport on the Sanitary Canal to Harlem Avenue and the Sag Canal, parts of the system, which will soon be completed, hooking up the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River.

Features of the new motorship include complete self-contained terminal facilities. It has self-unloading devices, conveyors, and gravel washing apparatus. This terminal machinery is lowered flat between ports so the ship can go under any bridge with a 16-foot clearance.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Rod Discovers the 'Try-Angle'

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

WHEN Rod heard Tony's hoofs clattering up the road leading to the ranch, he knew something unusual must have happened. Nan never raced her horse up that hill unless she was extraordinarily excited. He propelled the twin lambs, Tip and Top, back into the inclosure from which they had escaped, and as he closed the corral gate Nan vaulted from Tony's back and came running toward him.

"Oh, Rod, guess what I've heard!" she exclaimed breathlessly.

"Mountain lions," was Rod's jocular response. "Did they chase you all the way up that hill?"

"No joking," Nan assured him. "It's news that may affect your whole future."

"Whatever that may be," muttered Rod, with suddenly clouded gray eyes. "If it's a chance to escape being a nursemaid to sheep the rest of my days, you can't spill the news too soon to suit me."

"Well, that's exactly what it is—a possible chance for you to get the money to pay your railroad fare to the Uni!" Nan's tanned face glowed with vicarious excitement. As she paused, Rod jerked up his head in sudden, alert interest.

"What do you mean?" he demanded tensely. "You're not kidding me, are you, Nan?"

"Why, of course not," denied Nan. "I stopped in at the Diamond D to see if Jane had got home yet. That's where I heard the news. They were all talking about the Exposition and I found out that there are to be prizes for the best karakul lambs. We can enter Tip and Top and if they take first prize you can have my half—and there's your railroad fare!"

"A hefty chance Tip and Top would stand of winning first prize—or any prize, for that matter," scoffed Rod, his face settling back into the gloomy lines that were fast becoming habitual. "Top might rate pretty high, but Tip would probably lose out with that off-color of hers. And then think of the lambs the Sky-Hy outfit have to enter."

"I know, but Tippy's an extra fine lamb even if she is brown instead of black," defended Nan. "I don't believe there's a single Sky-Hy lamb with as perfect little corkscrew curls as Tippy's. And anyway, it certainly wouldn't do any harm to enter them and at least *try* for a prize."

"Maybe not," Rod glumly conceded. "But what's the use of hauling them all that distance when the chances are a hundred to one that the Sky-Hys will take the prizes?"

"That's exactly the sort of argument you put up when I wanted you to try for one of the awards in that photo contest last winter," accused Nan. "You said it was no use trying with your dinky little out-of-date camera because you would have to compete against others with all the newest and best equipment and lots more interesting subjects. And then it turned out that some of those experiments you had made with diffused light were better than any of the prize-winning pictures, and you said yourself that you thought you might have won an award if you had only entered yours.

"It was the same way with the novelty riding contest at the rodeo. If you had half tried, I'm sure you could have put it all over the rest of them."

"Well, even if the lambs should win one of the prizes and the money was enough to pay my fare to the university, I'd still be up against it. After I got there, just how do you think I'd manage to pay for my board and room, let alone tuition?"

"Bud Dorgan worked his way through, and I don't see any reason why you can't do the same thing," asserted Nan.

"Bud knew one of the professors and that's how he happened to get a job right off the bat," Rod contended. "What chance would I have when there probably aren't half as many jobs as there are fellows looking for them?"

"I think you'd have just as big a chance as anyone if you made as big an effort," was Nan's spirited retort. "And if you don't enter those lambs for the Exposition, I will, even if I have to haul them there myself!"

"O. K.," responded Rod. "It won't make any difference to me."

"It might make quite a lot of difference if they should happen to carry off the first prize," Nan commented as she went into the corral to inspect the objects of her dauntless ambition. Tip and Top immediately came trotting toward her and began to nudge her outstretched hand with enterprising noses.

"You're sweet lambs," she assured them as she rumpled their woolly backs. "But you'll be much beautifuller after I've given you a bath and dressed you up properly for your début at the Exposition."

* * *

With characteristic energy and enthusiasm Nan embarked, a few days later, upon her campaign of beautifying the lambs. With equally characteristic energy and enthusiasm, Top concentrated his entire attention upon resisting her efforts to improve his appearance, and, upon being introduced to a washtub full of water, immediately converted himself into a rather spectacular black whirligig. The resounding whangs of his protesting little hoofs against the galvanized iron tub brought Rod to the scene of action.

"Top doesn't seem to be so keen on your beauty parlor idea," was his amused comment. "Perhaps that violent-scented soap is too stimulating. Don't you want me to get your something soothing in the way of bath salts?"

"If you'd get me a swimming suit, it might be more to the point," giggled Nan, shaking the water from her face. Top's ambitious splashing had so drenched her that it was difficult to tell whether she or the lamb was receiving the most thorough ablution. But there was no faltering in her determination ministrations.

"Tip, being a girl, may not have such rampageous objections to being made pretty," encouraged Rod. "What comes after the bath."

"A facial, a finger wave and maybe a manicure if I don't weaken," Nan panted. "When—and if—I get through with them, they ought to be perfect specimens for a prize."

"I'd say that Top, as he is, looks like a perfect specimen for the booby prize," chuckled Rod as Top lunged out of the tub in saturated indignation.

* * *

But a few hours later he was forced to acknowledge that Nan's "beauty parlor" treatment had been astonishingly effective. Top was enchantingly arrayed in onyx-black curls Tippy's superior ringlets were a beautiful, burnished brown.

"Well, they don't look half bad," Rod admitted.

"They don't look bad at all," returned Nan. "They look perfectly splendiferous, and if they haven't a chance to win one of the prizes, I miss my guess."

"I'll drive the truck down and help you unload them," Rod unexpectedly proffered. "They won't be any too easy to handle in a jam."

"Nothing could please me more," Nan declared. "And then you'll be there to see for yourself whether they carry off any honors or not."

But in spite of her unshakable optimism, Nan felt almost stifled by suspense and excitement when she and Rod, on the day that the awards were made, entered the building where the sheep and lambs were exhibited. Tip and Top were in a small stall halfway down the left side and as Nan scurried down the aisle she was quite oblivious to the occupants of the other pens. She darted over to the twin's stall and gave a gasp of triumphant delight when she spied the blue ribbon attached to the ownership card. Rod, following close on her heels with ill-concealed eagerness, was almost equally prompt in discovering that enviable blue ribbon.

"Why—they won first prize!" he exclaimed incredulously. "I'll have to hand it to you and your beauty parlor stunt, Nan."

"With due credit to the twins' ancestors," supplemented his sister.

"But if you hadn't gone ahead and tried in spite of my wet blanketing and some pretty discouraging competition, we'd have lost out on a perfectly good first prize—the twins' high-hat ancestors notwithstanding!"

"Are you the owners of those prize lambs?" inquired a voice behind them suddenly. Rod and Nan wheeled from their absorbed inspection of the blue ribbon to face the questioner.

"Why, yes," Rod answered. "The black one belongs to me and the brown one to my sister, here."

"Wal, I'm Jed Huber from over on the West Slope. I own the Ken-Mel sheep ranch, and those lambs are just what I been looking for. I'll give you a hundred and fifty apiece for them. What say?"

Rod and Nan exchanged startled glances.

"What do you think about it, Rod?" Nan asked, recovering first.

"I think—I'll leave it up to you, Nan," Rod answered, after a moment's consideration.

Nan suddenly regained his composure and addressed Jed Huber in a businesslike voice. "We hadn't considered selling the lambs," she told him. "But if you will pay cash and attend to hauling them to your ranch, we will accept your offer."

"That settles it, then," said Jed Huber. "Come right over to the bank with me and I'll hand the cash over to you, pronto."

Within half an hour, Rod and Nan were the somewhat dazed recipients of three hundred totally unanticipated dollars.

"Oh, Rod, isn't it too marvelous!" Nan blurbed ecstatically "You can borrow my half and attend the Uni without worrying a speck about not being able to land a job."

"You're the real thing, Nan," Rod said with an unaccustomed catch in his voice. "But I wouldn't think of borrowing your half. It will pay for a good many of those violin lessons you've been wanting to take. But I'm going to Uni without worrying about a job, anyway, for I'm convinced now that I can get a job if I go at it from the right angle. And I've learned now what the right angle really is."

"What's that?" Nan wanted to know.

"The try-angle!" Rod answered with happy assurance.

Sisters

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

THE SMILING PRINCESSES

The Daughters of the Duke and Duchess of York—Princess Elizabeth, Aged Six, and Princess Margaret Rose, Aged Two.

Homemade Cars Compete in Pushmobile Event

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

PUSH and run! Run and push! Boys have to do both if they want to win a pushmobile race! About 120 little homemade cars from 64 playgrounds qualified for the annual pushmoile relay race in Chicago one Saturday afternoon in August.

As they pulled up to the white starting line on a boulevard along the lake front near the Century of Progress grounds, they looked like miniature automobiles with their shining radiators, head lights, fancy fenders, and long stream lines.

For two weeks or more they boys had scoured attics and basements for old baby buggy wheels, parts of old express wagons, pieces of tin, or anything they could find to help make a pushmobile. And now the finished cars all painted orange and black, red and black, white, blue and white, were ready to show how well they could stand up under a strenuous race.

"On your mark. Get set. Bang!" the starter called. The gun sounded. And off they went!

In a race like this it takes a team of five boys to man one car. One boy is the driver. He has to be a little fellow so as not to weigh down the car too much. But he must have courage and keep a clear head and know how to steer. The other four boys on each team take turns pushing the machine.

A Team of Five

To win, each of the five boys must do his best. Boy No. 1 must run as fast as he can, pushing the car to the first line. Boy No. 2 must be ready the minute the pushmobile arrives to grab its back and keep it spinning along on the second leg of its journey. Boy No. 3 is one of the most important for he must prove that he knows all about tire trouble. When the car reaches him he must swing it around in the opposite direction heading it for the return trip, then take off one of the wheels, hold it high above his head so that the judges can see it, put it on again as quickly as possible, and push the car to the next line. Boy No. 4, rested and ready, speeds the car to the finishing line.

All this time the driver keeps his seat, even through the changing of the wheel. He gets a good grip with both hands on the steering ropes fastened to the front axle and watches that his car holds to a straight line while the other four boys on his team are furnishing the motor power.

The race itself was a big event with mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters standing on the side lines cheering and shouting as the racing boys whizzed by them.

Several cars lost their wheels before they reached even the second line. Others lost time when one boy took another's place in the pushing, and some of the boys were too slow in changing the wheel.

The Winning "Reo"

The winning car was the black and red "Reo" from the Waters Playground. The team in charge of this car were fine runners and proved to be expert mechanics in getting the wheel changed, so they had no delays along the way and brought the car to the finishing line in quick time.

The sturdy way in which the boys built the "Reo" accounts for its success. The base of the car was part of an old express wagon with the regular wheels in front, and wheels from a baby buggy at the back. A tin can on each side of its black and red painted hood represented lights. Another shining can topped the radiator. The seat was made of pieces of lumber and painted black. Most important of all was the way the boys prepared for dealing with tire trouble. They fastened a little clamp device to one of the rear wheels. Then all that Boy No. 3 on the "Reo" team had to do was to press the clamp, slip off the wheel, hold it up, slip it back again and clamp it on. Here much time was saved.

The orange and black "Fiske Bullet" took the prize for being the best-looking car and truly it did look like a racing automobile with its long graceful hood painted in stripes of black and orange, its low seat with a fin at the back, and little Billy Hardy, the smiling driver, wearing his bigger brother's helmet and goggles, and just high enough to see over the hood.

It took the boys at the Fiske Playground about two weeks to produce this best-looking car. They started with an old kitchen chair, cut off the legs and nailed the seat to a board supported by wheels which were disks from a child's old wagon. Some old sheets of tin were found thrown away by a meat-packing company. These were just the thing for making the hood, because they were thin and pliable and easy to form into rounded curves. Fancy fenders were cut from the same tin to hide the wheels. The orange and black paint covered many little defects and gave the pushmobile a long, speedy appearance.

Building the pushmobiles in the 64 playgrounds of the recreation department of the board of education was almost as much fun as pushing them in the race, the boys said. They looked everywhere for materials. They needed wood, tin, ropes, chains, screens, cans, wheels, clamps, paint, paint brushes, nails, and tools.

Several days before the final race, playgrounds were humming with practicing to see which boy would make the best driver and which ones could run the fastest. Many times they practiced taking off and putting on the rear wheel to gain speed and time. The best part was the team work that it took. No one boy could win by himself but each one of the five had to do his own little job well.

How to Make Silhouettes With the Camera

By HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

WOULDN'T you like to have a silhouette of yourself? Or perhaps one of your friends and relations?

A good silhouette used to mean a trip to an artist who specialized in that form of art. And he could make only one at a time. They were cut from a sheet of paper with scissors and, naturally, were rather expensive. If you wanted more than one you had to sit again while he cut another.

But there is another method of making silhouettes which enables you to have as many copies of the first one as desired. They are, when carefully made, of great beauty and character; quite different from a portrait taken with a camara.

This method, however, uses the camera as a "silhouette artist." And once you have a good negative, prints can be made in any quantity. Making these quaint portraits in clear black or white is very interesting, and when properly framed, they are frequently of great beauty and delicacy.

The silhouette is a portrait in profile, with no half-tones; just an outline filled in solid. It can be solid white against a white background or vice versa.

All the equipment needed to make these photographic silhouettes is the ordinary hand camera, a large sheet and an electric light.

The room where the operator and subject are must be as nearly dark as possible. The best situation is that of a room with a large doorway and a space beyond. The subject is seated and posed in profile. The camera is set up on a tripod or resting on some firm support like a heavy table.

Focus the subject sharply if the camera is of the focusing kind. Otherwise measure off the distance accurately between lens and sitter and set the focusing arrangement on your camera at that figure. If a Kodak is used there are portrait attachments to be had that fit over the lens and these enable you to get much larger heads, as the attachments permit the camera to be placed within three feet or so of the sitter, giving a sharp picture.

The sheet is hung in the doorway so that it frames the sitter, giving him a white background. The light must come from behind the sheet. Any strong electric light thrown against the sheet from behind will illuminate the sheet quite evenly. A couple of ordinary bulbs will do.

Now we have the subject himself in very dim light, but with a bright, even white background, setting him off quite sharply.

Next comes that always big question of exposure. The amateur photographer is at best a guesser in regard to this question, as it is always a problem of light intensity. One must experiment a little. There is also the question of lens; some are much faster than others.

But with an ordinary camera with a single lens (Brownie type) an exposure of one to two seconds with the lens wide open would be about right. If greater sharpness is desired, stop down the lens and give say, five seconds.

Another way, if only a bust is wanted, is to photograph against a window in the daytime, letting the daylight serve as illuminant. A sheet can be tacked up on the window frame in this instance, which will make the white background. Exposure here on a bright day is about one second.

Splendid effects can be had by supplying the subject with quaint old costumes. Almost every attic or storeroom has some costumes of other days; old gowns, old coats and hats. A costume invariably suggests a composition. An old gown, for example, might suggest a little picture featuring an appropriate coiffure, an old fan and perhaps a old bit of furniture. Such a picture has the true spirit of the silhouette.

Then there is the question of the habits and customs of the subject. Perhaps he is a musician, and a silhouette could be made of him playing his instrument. A great reader would look more in character posed with a book and reading lamp on a near-by table.

The silhouette can be either black subject on a white background or the reverse. A white head and bust on a black background is very effective. There are several ways to do this. One is to take your first negative and make a print of it in a printing frame, using a cut film in place of a sheet of sensitized paper. This gives you a "positive" film. Prints from this will be a white figure on a black background. Of course, this positive film must be done in a dark room with proper photographic light.

Making prints, of course, is done in the same way as making any photographic print, working according to the instructions given by the photographic supplies dealers.

The silhouette should be framed—and framed suitably. Frames of narrow black wood are quite effective. And for a single bust, an oval frame is very attractive. The passe partout binding with glass is good and the new bindings make very good frames.

The silhouettes shown in the shops have the prints set off from the background, giving a sort of shadow effect. This casts a bit of a shadow and adds quite a lot to the picture. You can do this with a little care.

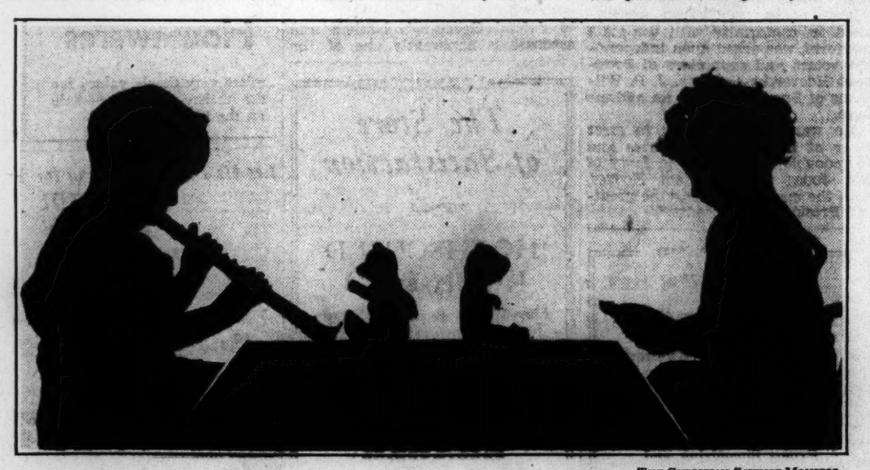
Cut out the silhouette as carefully as you can from the print. And in this case, the print should be made on double-weight paper. Now trace around this cut-out on a piece of cardboard about 1-16 inch thick. Now mark a line about one-eighth of an inch inside this traced line and cut this out. Paste the silhouette on this, allowing the edges to project all around the piece of cardboard. Now paste your picture with its backing on a sheet of white cardboard, which will make the background of the picture. This gives you a silhouette in relief—and a most effective picture it is. The resulting beauty will be determined by your good workmanship.

These silhouettes make quite attractive Christmas cards—and the sort which are not thrown away and forgotten. They are personal and individual. Special double-weight paper is carried by the dealers in photographic supplies for this purpose.

It is easy to provide a suitable legend. Print the letters on tracing cloth. Now incorporate the lettering and the negative in a complete whole on a piece of clear glass. Everything but the silhouette and the legend can be blocked out by sticking on black tape. As many cards can be printed from this as desired.

Or there are sensitized cards sold by the dealers with suitable messages already printed on them. In this case, it is only necessary to print the silhouette.

It's a great deal of fun to make silhouettes, to compose little pictures of a sitter that bring out his individuality. It is always a surprise, too, for the sitter to see himself in flat profile for the first time. Often he finds it difficult to believe that it is really himself.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Illustration of a Silhouette Taken With the Camera. The Process Is Described in the Accompanying Article.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Mail Bag

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor and Mail Bag Friends:

There are so many Chicago letters printed in the Mail Bag that I almost hesitated to write and add to the list, but very few of them discuss the "Century of Progress" Exhibition to be held here next year, and thinking that Mail Baggers who live in far places would like to hear of some of the interesting buildings going up, I am writing now.

Grant Park and the lake front are rapidly growing to be a fairyland of ultra-modernistic structures, looking as if they came to us out of the future; they have squares where one expects to find arches, and low long entrances.

The Administration Building comes first on the list as it is here that all the plans for the "Fair" are being prepared. It is an oblong building with windows from top to bottom—one can just picture the sunlight flooding into the place disclosing business-like tables with orderly piles of papers and plans.

The Travel and Transport Building will house the latest word in travel of all kinds, and it is by far the most unusual looking building in the group. Huge cables go from the center to all parts of it and the doorway looks so low as to be hardly "enterable." Then there is the Hall of Science, and the Agricultural Group which are still being constructed. It is very difficult to describe the buildings, but I have some pictures I should be glad to mail to interested Mail Baggers, and I hope there will be many.

It would take up too much valuable space to tell any more and I want to add a few words about my hobbies. I'm an ardent "tennisite," love good books, music, and dancing, swimming, hiking, and learning to know people—I think that is the most fascinating game in the world. Girls in England, and Switzerland and anywhere else I'll be expecting your letters.

I enjoy so much the column "I Record Only the Sunny Hours" and wish to express my thanks for it and the Monitor. Gertrude W.

Sioux Falls, South Dakota

Dear Editor:

This letter is in reality addressed to the Mail Baggers who I hope will write me.

I am 17 years old and "have never written to the Mail Bag before," except to have my name put in the little column at the bottom of the Mail Bag. I live in Dakota, where we have lots of sunshine—too much at times—dust, and interesting subjects for future letters. I shall welcome letters from anywhere in the world, the farther away the better.

Our town has weathered Indian warfare, fire, flood, famine, and grasshoppers. Our district is one of the interesting ones, geologically speaking, in the State. We were discovered in 1689 by French fur traders, so you see we have our history too. Sioux Falls has been the seat of government twice, and the much litigated territory of the red brother. I hope this short list of subjects will interest somebody and will induce him to write.

I have just graduated from high school, and my hobbies are swimming, letter writing and stamp collecting. I have quite a good collection of stamps and covers, and will be most glad to exchange with foreign philatelists. Two or three of my "corries" are collectors and I shall be more than pleased to enlarge the list.

And now fellows, dear Editor, and all, I wish you the best Christmas greeting (because it will probably be Christmas before this is printed), and I hope I shall come to know a number of you much more intimately than this. Edwin T.

[Not quite Christmas after all, Edwin. —Ed.]

Cologne, Germany

Dear Editor:

A colleague of mine who has known and appreciated the Monitor for many years told me that he has gained through the medium of the Mail Bag correspondents in all parts of the world and, as I should also very much like to establish international friendships, I kindly request you to assist me in finding correspondents. I am 19 years old and interested in languages, reading, drawing and painting, etc. As I am employed in an exporting house, I could also exchange stamps, especially from the Far East (India, Siam, Dutch East Indies, Malaya, China, etc.). Correspondents may write in German, English or French.

As you will see from the heading of this letter, I am dweling in Cologne, an old city of Roman origin, which is the metropolis of the beautiful Rhineland and situated in the heart of Europe. Cologne is not only one of the oldest cities (nearly 2000 years) of Germany, but is also a rather important city, the center of an extensive network of railways and airlines. All main railway roads which connect west Germany with the capitals of Europe meet here, and continuously the great international express trains—the famous Rhinegold Express and the Pullman Express—hasten through the Rhine Valley, the historic highway connecting the North Sea with the Alps.

Every friend of architecture certainly knows Cologne Cathedral, the largest and most beautiful Gothic building of the world.

Hoping soon to hear from fellows all over the world, Theo R.

Olympia, Washington

Dear Editor:

I want so much to be able to participate in the activities sponsored by the Mail Bag and so I am writing my first letter to you. The Monitor is a "permanent fixture" in our home and we find it a source of enjoyment in many, many ways. I find that in reading this paper I am investing in unfailing wealth. Particularly do I like to read the material found on the Theater Page.

Having just graduated from high school, I am contemplating plans for my future schooling. I am very much interested in the drama (that is my goal—the study of drama and the stage) so I should particularly enjoy corresponding with those with whom this is also an interest. If possible I should like to correspond with someone in Moscow, Russia, or with anyone who is familiar with the Moscow Art Theater? Other than this, I should be very grateful to hear from girls in Germany, France, England or anywhere. They may write in their own language as I can have letters translated.

I am a devoted student of Shakespeare and have acted in several of his plays. I also love the outdoors and outdoor sports.

I trust and hope that girls any where will write to me. They will find me an earnest and ready recipient of letters, and I'll reciprocate, too. Marjorie G.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Virginia McC. (12), Los Angeles, Calif.—Interested in stamps and exchanging flower seeds.

Janet C. (12), Providence, R. I.—Interested in stamps.

Doris M. (13), Long Beach, Calif.

Shirley S. (14), Rangiora, N. Z.—Exchange stamps and postcards.

Dorothy B (14), Congress Park, Ill.—Interested in music, reading and sports.

Eleanor P. (15), Oakland, Calif.—Especially from Spain.

Mary Lou O. (16), Minneapolis, Minn.—Especially from Spain, Italy, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Scotland and England.

Eva M. (17), Cottbus, Germany.—Interested in music.

Lily McN. (17), Rangiora, N. Z.—Interested in music and outdoor sports.

June Y. (17), East Lansing, Mich.—Especially from Italy, Spain, Norway and South America.

From Boys

Rolf A. (14), Guben, Germany.

Louis S. (16), Cincinnati, Ohio. (Please send in your street address, Louis.)

Harry M. (19), Providence, R. I.—Especially from Germany and Austria. Interested in social and political conditions.

Fritz R. (18), Hamburg, Germany.—Interested in world economy, other nations, literature, stamps, traveling and sports.

Over 20

O. G. (Miss), New Canaan, Conn.—Interested in teaching and literature.

Martha Jane T., Dallas, Texas.

Helen W., Fresno, Calif.

Frances B. Oklahoma City, Okla.—Collecting stamps; postmarks and postcards.

Eleanor P., Wauwatosa, Wis.—Especially from India, Africa and France.

Helmut B., Schneverdingen, Germany.—Correspond in German, English, French or Spanish.

Key to Puzzle

Key to Dial-A-While Puzzle: "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

Quality puts the wear into Style

The leap from an age of no responsibility, to paying a fellow's own way comes all too soon!

Learning a little self-reliance and business sense should be part of every boy's education.

This time of year always sees certain young hopefuls in our stores, pricing and selecting complete school outfits, with as much sagacity as if it were not the first time such a privilege had been accorded them.

Their parents aren't worrying for they know that whatever "Junior" selects, goes home subject to return for exchange, refund or credit.

School suits, Prep suits, overcoats, hats, caps, shirts, underwear, socks, stockings, neckwear — everything a fellow needs — new styles, new colorings—and priced just as low as our standard of quality will permit.

Some specialties: Broadcloth shirts, blue, tan and white, $1. V-neck sweaters, $2. Dressing-gowns of striped flannel, $3.50. Cotton golf hose, 50c.

For the man who pays the bill—

Savings on his own clothes that will help a lot!

$25 for men's suits that were $45 to $65.

$20 for men's suits that were $35 to $50.

$30 for 4-piece suits that were $45 to $60.

$28 for lightweight overcoats that were $45 and $50.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at Liberty — Broadway at Warren — Broadway at 13th St.

Broadway at 35th St. — NEW YORK CITY — Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Tremont at Bromfield
Boston, Massachusetts

A penny in your hand

What was your first adventure as a customer before the world? Possibly as a very tiny tot . . . with a penny in your fist; and your nose flattened against a show window. Long you debated with yourself—cocoanut strips, or licorice pellets, or chocolate soldiers? It was serious business, for you and the storekeeper.

But he put his best values before you, and in the end everybody was happy—you, because you'd made a satisfactory purchase; he, because he'd made a satisfied customer.

In that transaction blossomed a buying acumen which no doubt has helped to serve you ever since. Likewise, the aim-to-please policy of that storekeeper is to this very day the golden rule of successful merchants and manufacturers. Read any of their advertisements and see. Could they afford to spend money for advertising space and then disappoint you? Of course not. The goods they advertise are their best offerings. They count on them to win both your immediate and your continued patronage.

When there's something you need or want—or might want if attractively made known to you—clutch your pennies and greenbacks in either hand; study the advertisements in this paper; and surely you'll be guided in the direction that leads to the most for your money.

THE HOME FORUM

The Village Is Social

IT WAS certainly our own fault for not noticing the word "social" on the tickets. But the grocer who sold them to us was a diplomat. "A dance in the village hall," he explained, as he nonchalantly twirled a bit of blue paper into a poke fit to receive one or another of our needs.

We had danced in the hall before and had found, to our surprise, that, instead of the usual series of parquet hills and dales, it possessed a most excellently sprung floor. Without further persuasion, we bought several of his little yellow tickets and went out with the consciousness of a pleasant evening in front of us.

We were on our way to the hall—rather late—before the word "social" was discovered lurking on the tickets, followed by the sinister legend: "Children half price." We arrived at the hall in a thoughtful silence. Once arrived, withdrawal was impossible; we found ourselves shot into the hall, seized, submerged, engulfed by the Gargantuan uproar, the Dickensian sociability of the village.

The whole village was there—or, if anyone was absent, I am sure it was only the babies in arms. Everyone was hoarse with enjoyment and good-humor; the very air, one might say, was thick in the throat with heat and jollity. Round the walls, three or four deep, sat the grandmas and grandpas, and the less active mothers and fathers and uncles and aunts, tight and hot in their best, with a kaleidoscope of colored hats perched awry on their gray locks.

The local band—butcher, baker and candlestickmaker—was hard at it on violin, piano, and an incongruous saxophone; and, in the very much reduced dancing space, every villager who could put one foot before the other was dancing.

Dancing! Or is there a more appropriate name for such bumpings and jigglings and hoppings, such determined trudging from corner to corner of the room, such stamping on other people's toes, such relentless treading on other folks' heels, such collisions with slow-moving parties, such trampling down of the legion of half-price children who, at first, did their small best to imitate the movements of their parents, but presently, tiring of this, resorted to darting in and out like minnows among swaying water-weeds, using the dancers as so many lay figures for the game of Touched-Last.

I think, on the whole, we must allow them the title "Dancers"; because, however unorthodox their movements, the spirit of the dance was theirs. Here was none of the perfect movements and bored vacancy of your city dance-hall; here was a robust gayety, a chuckling, prattling enjoyment of everything, and a cheery obedience to the village policeman who, as M. C., stood four-square in the middle of the room and sternly directed the couples round and round the sides—and heaven help the man who was hardy enough to draw out of his own crowd and swoop across the sacred space around the M. C. to cut into the jostling mass on the opposite side. The M. C. had no more mercy on him than he would have had on a motorist who tried to draw out of a traffic hold-up; in fact, you could nearly see him feeling for his notebook to take the offending dancer's number.

The village soon showed us that we did not know much; we could not do the Military Twostep, we did not know the Valeta, and we had even forgotten our childhood's instruction in the Lancers. In fact, we felt quite dashed at our own ineptitude; and, whenever a common foxtrot or waltz was announced, we were ready to plunge into it with a real village enthusiasm.

Most of these common-or-garden dances were announced as "Ladies' Tag Dances," which meant that any unpartnered lady could tap you on the shoulder and take your partner whenever she felt like it. Now the village maidens were quite without inhibitions; directly they clapped eyes on our partners they decided that they were taller, perhaps better looking, better dressed, altogether new and exciting; in fact, that these were the men with whom they wished to dance. So for us "Ladies' Tag Dances" resolved themselves into a catch-as-catch-can.

"D' you want to dance with that girl in red?" you would whisper to your partner. A fervent "No!" a wild swing to the right, involving a passage across the sacred center under the very nose of the infuriated M. C., and so you made your escape. A moment later: "What about the tall girl in blue?" "Oh, she's all right"; at which you gracefully relinquish your partner to the blue lady and retire to the side of the room to watch the thin lady who sells handkerchiefs being bounced round by the little fat man from the paper-shop; and the girl who serves in the chemist's, in green satin and white fur—copied, one is sure, from an illustration in one of the penny weeklies—superciliously dancing palais-de-dance steps with the energetic young man who drives the baker's van; and a sticky little girl bursting into tears because someone has trodden on her toe. Until one of the party, having a rough passage with a strange female, signals wildly that he is in need of being tagged by you.

Presently the room empties suddenly and mysteriously—refreshments! Hot drinks, sweet yellow lemonade, and uncertain-looking cakes. How the half-price children tuck into them. And how red in the face the village matrons become, what rakish angles their purple and orange and scarlet paper caps assume in their good-natured efforts to serve everybody at once.

An inexhaustible appetite for fun these simple people have. Half-ashamed, we say to one another: "Had enough? Shall we be going home?" long before that ending which will see the village bumping and jigging as enthusiastically, the band scraping as faithfully, the sticky children — stickier after lemonade and cakes—sliding and darting as energetically, the granfers and gammers watching and applauding as keenly as when we first arrived.

Alas! the village has shamed us. We are but poor creatures, we city dwellers who have so little robustness in our mirth, so little zest in our amusements—and a mere trio of dances in our repertoire. S. G.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Walt Whitman's Dream

Is it a dream of mine that, in times to come, west, south, east, north, will silently, surely arise a race of such poets, varied, yet one in soul—nor only poets, and of the best, but newer, larger prophets—larger than Judea's, and more passionate—to meet and penetrate those woes, as shafts of light the darkness?

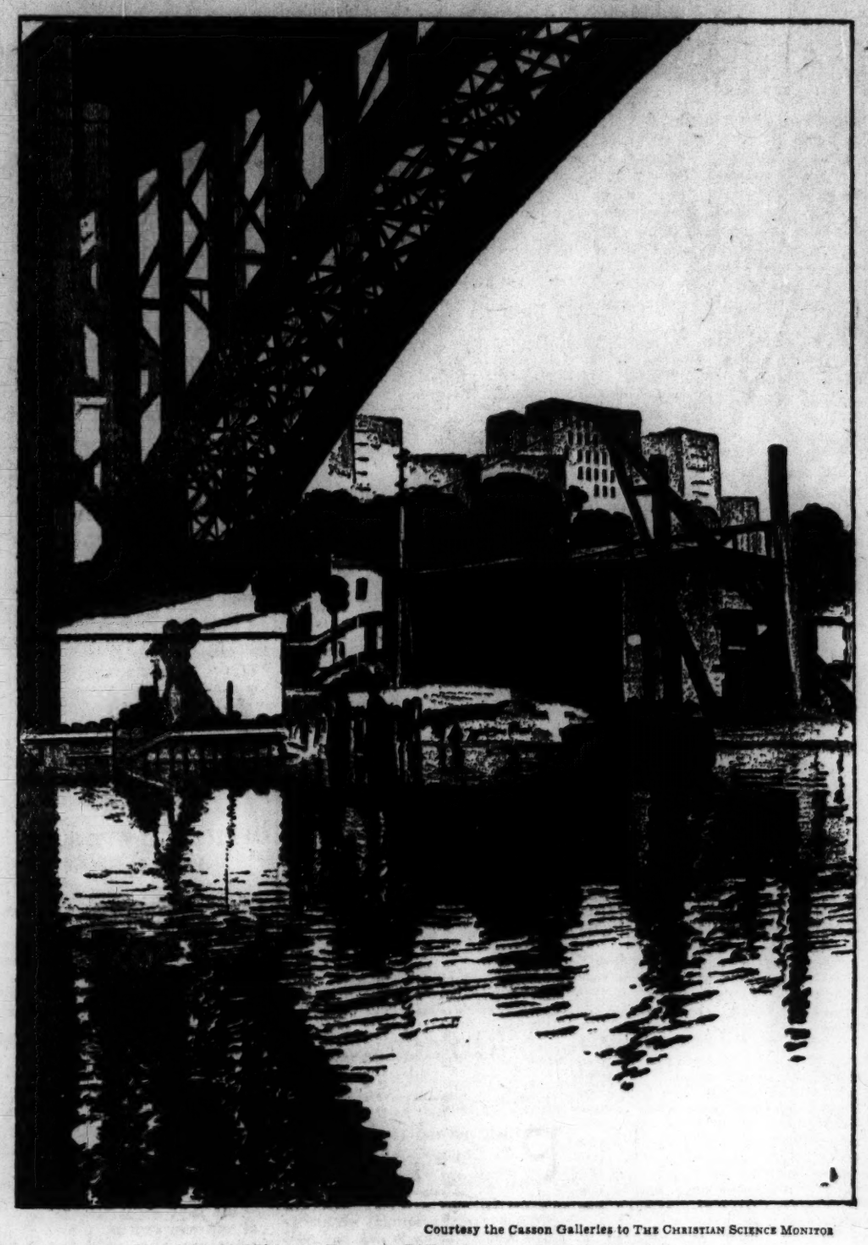
As I write, the last fifth of the nineteenth century is entered upon, and will soon be waning. Now, and for a long time to come, what the United States most need, to give purport, definiteness, reason why, to their unprecedented material wealth, industrial products, education by rote merely, great populousness and intellectual activity, is the central, spinal reality, (or even the idea of it,) of such a democratic band of native-born-and-bred teachers, artists, *littérateurs*, tolerant and receptive of importations, but entirely adjusted to the West, to ourselves, to our own days, combinations, differences, superiorities. Indeed, I am fond of thinking that the whole series of concrete and political triumphs of the Republic are mainly as bases and preparations for half a dozen future poets, ideal personalities, referring not to a special class, but to the entire people, four or five millions of square miles.

Long, long are the processes of the development of a nationality. Only to the rapt vision does the seen become the prophecy of the unseen. Democracy, so far attending only to the real, is not for the real only, but the grandest ideal—to justify the modern by that, and not only to equal, but to become by that superior to the past. On a comprehensive summing up of the processes and present and hitherto condition of the United States, with reference to their future, and the indispensable precedents to it, my point, below all surfaces, and subsoiling them, is, that the bases and prerequisites of a leading nationality are, first, at all hazards, freedom, worldly wealth and products on the largest and most varied scale, common education and intercommunication, and, in general, the passing through of just the stages and crudities we have passed or are passing through in the United States.

Then, perhaps, as weightiest factor of the whole business, and of the main outgrowths of the future, it remains to be definitely avowed that the native-born middle-class population of quite all the United States—the average of farmers and mechanics everywhere — the real, though latent and silent bulk of America, city or country, presents a magnificent mass of material, never before equalled on earth. It is this material, quite unexpressed by literature or art, that in every respect insures the future of the republic. During the secession war I was with the armies, and saw the rank and file, north and south, and studied them for four years. I have never had the least doubt about the country in its essential future since.

Meantime, we can (perhaps) do no better than to saturate ourselves with, and continue to give imitations, yet awhile, of the esthetic models, supplies, of that past and of those lands we spring from. Those wondrous stores, reminiscences, floods, currents! Let them flow on, flow hither freely. And let the sources be enlarged, to include not only the works of British origin, as now, but stately and devout Spain, courteous France, profound Germany, the manly Scandinavian lands, Italy's art race, and always the mystic Orient. Remembering that at present, and doubtless long ahead, a certain humility would well become us. . . .

Meanwhile, democracy waits the coming of its bards in silence and in twilight—but 'tis the twilight of the dawn.—From the "Complete Prose Works of WALT WHITMAN."



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High Bridge: From a Lithograph by Louis Lozowick

An Island of the Past

Easter Island, as one approaches it from the west presents a long, dazzling panorama of blue-gray hills splashed with gold, a vision that seems, after thirty-one days of rolling on an empty ocean, to be as uncanny and ephemeral as a mirage. But as one comes nearer the coast and colors begin to show themselves through the morning mists, one becomes aware that the pastel quality of the other South Sea Islands is manifestly lacking here. There is none of the softness about these peaks that jungle growth has given to the mountains of Tahiti and Raiatea. They stick up on the horizon, harsh and bare, shaded by varying tints of sere green until they step back into the dim violet of the distance.

The coast-line rises from a high-plumed surf in cliffs which in places are a thousand feet high. Nowhere in the thirty-five-mile circuit of the island is there a real harbor. Nowhere is there a sign of water coming down out of the heights to the sea. Landing must be effected by means of small surf-boats guided with skill over spiky barriers of volcanic rock. Spongy masses stick out at right angles from the shore all across the western side of the island and from many sections of the south and east—black piles with fantastic and forbidding shapes—a prodigious slag-heap.

Behind these little promontories rise the cliffs, sheer planes slashed by the ocean and colored with bands of red and gray and black depending on the class of rock that the numerous volcanoes dumped there before the sea began its carving. Still farther inland the hills reach up to the sky-line—a series of cones flattened at the top and slightly rounded at the sides, but as symmetrical as if they, too, had been constructed by some forgotten race of engineers. The headlands at the three corners of the island reach unbelievable heights. The altitude of Rano Aroi on the north cape is one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven feet; Rano Kao on the southwest corner one thousand three hundred and twenty-seven feet. The eastern cape is well over a thousand feet high.

The seacoast between these mountains is comparatively low, but the ground in the middle of the island rises again and is covered with the button-like erections of dead craters. Over the hills ride continuous veils of mist—clouds that are born in the steaming spray of the surf and carried by the constant winds across the land, to sprinkle salt on a soil already doomed to barrenness.—ROBERT J. CASEY, in "Easter Island."

Hummingbird

You swallow, like a drawn bow driven,
And phœbe, always everywhere,
And to what else the sky is given,
Whatever walks with wings on air—
O birds, to whom all heaven's gateless,
You seem a-sudden barred with bars
And heavy weights, beside this weightless
Haunter of honey-chambered stars.

—KENNETH SLADE ALLING, in *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse.*

A Symbol of Accomplishment

"What is a national hero and why?" I asked a newspaper friend of mine. "Oh, someone who's worth two columns and a front page streamer, fireboats and a basket of medals," came the cynical reply.

But I wasn't satisfied; not when I thought of the thousands of American citizens who had grasped my hand since my return; and of the tens of thousands of jubilant letters and telegrams that had reached me. No, there was something more, something deeper. . . .

My memory sprang back to Annapolis days. I recalled the first time I marched down the town street as color bearer. The band was playing. As I passed, men uncovered, ladies applauded, children waved their hands. I was stirred by this show of admiration. Pride filled me. I seemed walking on the air. I felt brave, superior, triumphant. Then with a thump, came the truth. People weren't saluting and cheering me. They were saluting the Stars and Stripes which I carried.

Exactly that was happening now. The cheers and handclasps, the waving hats and flags, the music, the speeches, weren't really meant for me any more than that boyhood morning in Annapolis when I marched at the head of the procession holding aloft the flag of my country. The banner I carried now wasn't so visible, nor easily painted. It didn't in its symbolism depict the storm history of a people. . . .

No, my banner was none of these. In our success people saw success that might have been their own. In Bennett and me others saw their sons, wives their husbands, sisters their brothers. In us men saw what they too might have done had they had the chance. In us youth saw ambition realized. In us America for the moment dramatized that superb world-conquering fire which is American spirit. For the moment we seemed to have caught up the banner of American progress. For the moment we appeared to typify to them the spirit of America.

It was great to think that even for these precious moments, we were destined to carry the banner.

Was I proud? Of course. But humble, grateful. There were half-a hundred members of our expedition who deserved equally with me to carry that banner.—From "Skyward," by REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD E. BYRD.

Å opdra barn til harmoni

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

FOR dem som i særlig grad har dradd omsorg for barn og er kommet i nær berøring med dem, står sannsynligvis ingen scene i Mesterens virksomhet som mere rørende enn den hvor han tok de små barn i sine armer og velsignet dem. Evangeliene forteller oss at hans disipler en gang irettesatte dem som bragte barnene hen til den store Lærer; men Markus beretter at disiplenes holdning på dette punkt mishaget Jesus, som sa til dem: "La de små barn komme til mig, hindre dem ikke! for Guds rike hører sådanne til."

Hvor var ikke denne handlemåte karakteristisk for Mesteren! Han grep straks det vesentlige i enhver situasjon, trakk frem kjensgjerningene og fremholdt de herlige og fundamentale enkle ting som hadde åndelig betydning. Ikke alene fikk barnene lov til å være hvor han var, men han omfavnet dem og velsignet dem, og han forklarte sine tilhørere at bare den barnlige tanke kan komme inn i fullstendig harmoni, den sanne bevissthets himmel. "Den som ikke tar imot Guds rike som et lite barn, han skal ingenlunde komme inn i det."

Er det ikke innlysende at Mesteren antydet meget mere enn at disse små barn som da var til stede, skulde få komme til ham for å motta hans kjærlige velsignelse? Hele verden betrakter det normale barns tanke som ren, tillitsfull og forventningsfullt innstillet på det gode. Til alle tider har det vært det normale voksne menneskes inderlige higen og streben å beskytte barnets uskyld og tillitsfullhet, å forhindre at det tilsudles av verdens besmittelse, skremmes av verdens engstelser eller forrådes av verdens ærlighet og forurettelser. Hvorledes barnene kan føres til Kristus, Sannhet, og derved vinne absolutt tillitsfullhet og ren bevissthet, er et spørsmål som menn og kvinner har søkt svaret på ved hjelp av mange forskjellige idealer og metoder.

Jesu ord: "La de små barn komme til mig," blir i Christian Science fortolket derhen at barnene skal opmuntres til å søke hen til Kristus, Sannhet, som Veiviseren åpenbarte, forat de kan få lære mere om Gud som den uendelige Fader-Moder, guddommelig Kjærlighet, og ved å gjøre det finne sitt sanne selv som Guds barn. I Johannes' skjønne evangelium, hvori det berettes at Jesus sa om sig selv: "Jeg er den gode hyrde", fortelles det oss hvorledes han kom forat alle skulde "ha liv og ha overflod".

Ved at barnets tanke stadig ledes hen på såkalte materielle lover og materielle begreper med alle deres engstelser, falske lyster og mangfoldige sykdommer og skrøpeligheter, ledes barnet ikke hen til, men bort fra den overstrømmende følelse av liv som Mesteren anskueliggjorde, og som han beviste utgikk fra og var styret av Sinn. Gjennem sin opdagelse og utøvelse av Kristi Videnskap fant Mary Baker Eddy at barnene ved materielle metoder blir "opdradd til disharmoni", som hun uttrykker det på side 414 i sin lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. En sådan handlemåte, erklærer hun på den foregående side, "bibringer barnenes spirende tanke mentale billeder som ofte festner sig der, og gjør det sannsynlig at sådanne onder når som helst kan gjenfrembringes i nettop de lidelser som der næres frykt for."

Gjennem Christian Science finner vi at full beskyttelse for barnets tenkning kan opnåes kun efter som vi selv tenker riktig om barnet og holder fast ved at det i virkeligheten er uadskillelig fra den uendelige Fader-Moder, det guddommelige Prinsipp, at det er utrustet, styret, ledet og beskyttet av guddommelig Sinn. Klare forsikringer av sannheten med hensyn til menneskets åndelige identitet, en stadig og på forståelse grunnet fastholden herved, tilegnelse av den vane spontant å vende sig til Guds skapelses fullkomne forbillede, setter et eksempel og utsender en innflydelse som verner den uferdige tanke under dens videre utfoldelse; og barnet får lov til i ethvert behov og i enhver situasjon med forståelse å gå til den store Lærer og menneskevenns guddommelige Prinsipp.

Kjærlige foreldre drar omsorg for at fullt op av frisk luft og solskinn slipper inn i de værelser hvor barnene tilbringer sin tid; men er de på det rene med hvor nødvendig det er at de holder sin egen mentale atmosfære så vel som barnenes fri for besmittelse av sykelige tanker og engstelser, ukjærlige bemerkningers kulde og de onde detaljer i de daglige nyheter? At små barn kan bli opdradd til å erfare den harmoni som følger med rett tenkning, og således til å komme inn i et sannere, rikere liv, bevidnes i rikt mål av dem som er fortrolige med Christian Science lære og dens resultater, på skolen og i hjemmet. Mrs. Eddy sier i sin lærebok (s. 236): "Barn er lettere å lede enn voksne, og lærer hurtigere å elske de enkle sannheter som vil gjøre dem lykkelige og gode."

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Evening in the Forest

All that the years can bring they
have brought to-night,
And hope is quieted to memory.
Years,
Days, hours are servants to one evening hour,
When the last sun burns redly
through the trees.
The wind falters suspended in the
forest,
Stirring no least web of the hanging
webs,
The dead leaves crackle and tingle
underfoot,
And one bird sings
Tremblingly over and over the one
same song.
The branches spread their leaves
on a grey sky,
And the tall trees
Stand in the ferns, each in his
proper station,
Solemnly waiting some strange
consummation.

—ROBIN FLOWER, in "New English Poems." Collection made by LASCELLES ABERCROMBIE

Educating Children Into Harmony

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO ALL who have had special care of children and close companionship with them there is probably no more appealing scene in the Master's ministry than that in which he took the little ones in his arms and blessed them. The Gospels tell us that on one occasion his disciples rebuked those who brought children to the great Teacher; but Mark records that Jesus was much displeased with the disciples' attitude in this and said to them, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God."

How characteristic of the Master was this act! He went straight to the heart of every situation, drew forth the facts, and upheld the sweet, vital simplicities of spiritual significance. Not only were the children allowed in his presence, but he took them in his embrace and blessed them; and he explained to his hearers that only the childlike quality of thought can enter into complete harmony, the heaven of true consciousness. "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein."

Is it not evident that the Master implied much more than that those little ones, there and then, should be allowed to draw near to receive his loving benediction? All the world regards the normal child's thought as being pure, trustful, and expectant of good. Always it has been the deep longing and effort of the normal adult to protect the innocency and trust of the child, to keep it from being sullied by the world's taint, startled by the world's alarms, or betrayed by the world's insincerities and wrongs. How to bring the children to Christ, Truth, and how thereby to gain absolute trust and purity of consciousness is a question whose answer has been sought by men and women through many differing ideals and methods.

Jesus' words, "Suffer the little children to come unto me," are interpreted in Christian Science as meaning that the children be encouraged to draw near to the Christ, Truth, which the Way-shower made manifest, that they may learn more of God as the infinite Father-Mother, divine Love, and by so doing, find their true selfhood as God's children. In the beautiful Gospel of John, wherein it is recorded that Jesus said of himself, "I am the good shepherd," we are told how he came that all might "have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

By constantly directing the child's thought to so-called material laws and material concepts, with all their fears, false appetites, and myriad diseases and disabilities, the child is led not to, but away from, the abundant sense of life which the Master exemplified and proved to be derived from and governed by Mind. Through her discovery and practice of the Christ Science, Mary Baker Eddy found that by material methods children are "educated into discord," as she states on page 414 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Such actions, she declares on the preceding page, "convey mental images to children's budding thoughts, and often stamp them there, making it probable at any time that such ills may be reproduced in the very ailments feared."

Through Christian Science we find that thorough protection in safeguarding the child's thinking can be accomplished only as we ourselves think correctly about the child as in reality inseparable from the infinite Father-Mother, divine Principle; endowed, governed, directed, and protected by divine Mind. Clear affirmation of the truth of spiritual identity held to constantly and understandingly, the habit formed of turning spontaneously to the perfect model of God's creating, gives an example and sends forth an influence which is sheltering to the unfolding thought; and the child is suffered to go intelligently in every need and circumstance to the divine Principle of the great Teacher and friend of all.

Loving parents are careful to let plenty of fresh air and sunshine into the rooms where the children spend their hours; but do they realize the great necessity of keeping their own mental atmosphere and that of the children free of the taint of sickly thoughts and anxieties, the chill of uncharitable comments, and the details of evil in the daily news? That little children can be educated into the harmony of right thinking, and so into truer, more abundant living, is amply attested by those familiar with the teachings of Christian Science and its results, in the school and in the home. Mrs. Eddy says in her textbook (p. 236), "Children are more tractable than adults, and learn more readily to love the simple verities that will make them happy and good."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Putter, An Irish Terrier

He was called Putter after the well-known golfing implement, because his puppyhood was spent mainly at St. Andrews, Scotland, the headquarters of the royal and ancient game. But if Putter was neither ancient nor royal, he was certainly distinguished and possessed of a marked individuality. He was undoubtedly an Irishman, a curious mixture of cleverness and stupidity, as quick to take offense as he was ready to forgive, extremely pugnacious and a delightful companion.

He had a decided strain of selfpity. One day I saw him with his forepaws on the seat of a chair, preparing to jump. In fun I lifted up his back legs and helped him onto the chair. Next day I heard a pathetic whine and, looking up, saw Putter standing with his forefeet on the chair regarding me with a woebegone, appealing look, waiting to be helped!

Putter was a born actor, too. One day I came into a room and saw him lying on the hearth-rug with a large piece of cake between his paws. This was not the first time that he had shown a thieving propensity. I crept out of the room and, when I returned, Putter was apparently sound asleep on the hearth-rug; but, stowed away behind the window curtains, I could just see the corner of the piece of cake! I went up and said sternly: "Putter!" He opened his eyes, stretched his legs, and indulged in a tremendous yawn. Like all dogs, he got all there was to be got out of a yawn. Then he shut his mouth, twinkled his eyes, and wagged his tail, as though to say; "I've had a good sleep." It was a perfect piece of comedy acting.

Putter was sometimes inclined to be pugnacious, but he was by no means courageous. If he ran at a kitten and it turned and faced him, he would sit down and howl; and, like the Red Queen in *Alice in Wonderland*, he would often cry out before he was touched.

One evening I went for a bicycle ride in Phoenix Park, Dublin, having purposely given Putter the slip and left him behind, as he invariably tried to keep up with the bicycle and was not content to go his own pace. I reached the park and was riding along quietly when I saw a crowd of people, evidently intent upon watching something. I rode up and saw that it was a stampede of deer, sheep, and every other animal in that extensive park. They were all racing frantically in one direction, throwing up clouds of dust. I wondered what was happening. Presently I heard a yelping little bark, which I knew only too well, and Putter came in sight. He had tracked his master as far as the park, where he found a counter-attraction in the shape of a deer, and had barked in its face. The deer, not knowing Putter, had fled incontinently. The dog at once gave chase with no hope of catching up. The deer collected other deer, which in their turn collected sheep, and the herd was increasing like a gigantic snowball, and racing faster and faster with Putter a long way after them. As he passed me I called to him, but he took no notice and went on with the hunt. Not knowing what the result might be, I gave chase on my bicycle. Presently I came up with Putter lying in the grass, completely exhausted. I picked him up and rode back to Dublin by another route. I didn't have to carry him far, as he soon made one of his characteristically speedy recoveries and followed me home cheerfully, evidently feeling he had had the day of his life.

Putter was a most attractive dog. His pugnacity was all on the surface and he was a real sport; a faithful and forgiving friend, who never bore anything or anybody a grudge. He was an Irish Terrier, or, as the cook used to say, "An Irish terror, every inch of him."

C. F. A.

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MARKET FORCED TO ENCOUNTER PROFIT-TAKING

One of Most Active Sessions in Last Two Years —Closing Weak

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—The bull market in stocks encountered some decidedly rough going today, receiving a particularly sharp jolt in a larger than expected Government cotton crop estimate.

Speculators for the rise fought with determination against a large volume of profit-taking, and after many of the leaders had lost 1 to more than 2 points in the middle of the day, in sympathy with a break in cotton, the list recovered somewhat in the early afternoon.

It was one of the most active sessions of the last two years. Intermittent rallies failed to hold, and several of the leaders slid off 1 to 3 points in the late trading.

Issues losing 2 to 3 points included United States Steel, American Telephone, Allied Chemical, du Pont, Union Pacific, and Case, while losses of a point of more were numerous. The late tone was weak.

Sales approximated 5,500,000 shares.

Many leading corporations, according to Wall Street calculations, will show no profits applicable to the common stocks for the full year 1932. A survey by Standard Statistics indicates that with two or three exceptions, the leading steel and automobile manufacturers will show no earnings for their common stock for 1932. Nevertheless, the more enthusiastic bulls felt that it was currently time to anticipate improvement in 1933, and some felt that earnings should recover quickly, in view of operating economies inaugurated during the depression years.

The firmness of foreign loans gave a more cheerful tone to the bond market today, although domestic issues moved in a somewhat narrow range.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch....	2%	2%	2%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	2½%	2½%	2%
Com paper....	2	2	2
Bar silver	..	28⅝c	27⅝c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days..	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
4 to 6 months.	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼@1¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
60 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
90 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1
5 months	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛
6 months	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛

London Quotations

Call money	¾@¾	¾@¾	3½@4
Short bills	⅝@ ¾	⅝@ ¾	4⅛@4⅜
3 mos bills	¾@ ¾	¾@ ¾	4⅜@4⅝
Bar gold	117s 11d	118s 3d	84s 9½d
Bar silver	28⅜c	28⅜c	27⅝c

Boston Quotations

Call money	3%	3%	2½%
Com paper	2 @2¾	2 @2¾	2½@3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	2½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	10	Sofia	2½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.48⅜	$3.49	$4.8665
Cables	3.48¾	3.49⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅛	.0392	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1386	.1386	.139
Italy—lira	.0513	.0513	.0526
Germany—mark	.2375	.2376	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1805	.1800	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0156	.0156	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0650	.0650	.129
Holland—florin	.4011	.4021	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1753	.1745	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0800	.0800	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0805	.0605	.193
Sweden—krona	.1792	.1787	.268
Switz'lnd—franc	.1931	.1933	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2412½	.2430	*
Shanghai—tael	.3150	.3161	*
India—rupee	.2635	.2725	.3650
Japan—yen	.2325	.2325	.4984
Java—florin	.4006	.4006	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Str Stlmnts—dol	.4050	.4050	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0610	.0610	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4775	.4775	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9025	.9082½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg. Net
October	8.25	9.15	7.85	7.88	—1.04
December	8.75	9.30	8.00	8.05	—1.02
January	8.35	9.34	8.08	8.14	—1.02
March	8.51	9.50	8.23	8.25	—.97
May	8.76	9.55	8.35	8.35	—.99
July	8.83	9.61	8.40	8.44	—1.00

b—Bid. Tone at close, weak.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg. Net
October	9.12	.20	7.97	7.97	+1.05
December	9.31	.35	8.15	8.16	—1.09
January	9.37	.40	8.20	9.20	—1.05
March	9.48	9.52	8.33	8.33	—1.01
May	9.58	.65	8.43	8.54	— .90
July	9.60	.65	8.54	8.54	—1.00

b—Bid. Tone at close weak.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
October	9.03	8.12	7.88	7.90	—1.03
December	9.80	9.29	8.04	8.05	—1.04
January	9.25	9.32	8.12	8.13	—1.01
March	9.38	9.43	8.23	8.24	—1.03
May	9.46	9.57	8.33	8.35	—1.02
Juyl	9.49	9.56	8.40	8.42	—1.03

Tone at close, easy.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Net
September	...	61.00— .40
October	3	61.00— .80
November	...	...
December	63.00b	61.80 — .80
January	63.40	62.00—1.00
February	63.80	62.50— .90
March	64.80	63.00— .80
April	64.20	63.00—1.00

Tone at close, quiet.

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Chg Net
September	.54¼	.54⅛	.54⅛	—.02¾
December	.57⅝	.54½	.54½	—.02¾
May	.62⅛	.61⅝	.61⅝	—.04½

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 8	Last Sept. 7
3	¾	..	Abitibi Pow & P	3100	2½	1¾	1¾	1¾
7½	1⅝	..	Adams Express	4100	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
76	22	..	Adams Exp pf	50	72⅞	72⅞	73½	70
30⅝	12	2	Adams Millis	1300	20	19⅝	19⅝	19½
13	9½	..	Addressograph	800	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
4⅞	1¼	..	Advance Rumely	1000	4⅜	4¼	4¼	..
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	700	10	9½	9⅝	9⅝
63½	30⅞	4½†	Air Reduction	800	63½	61⅝	62	61⅞
7	7	6	Alabama & Vicks	100	7	7	7	..
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	300	11	10¾	11	10⅞
4	2	..	Albany PW Pap	200	2½	2½	2½	..
3⅛	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	2900	3⅜	3⅜	3½	2⅞
8	⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1300	8	7	8	7
6⅜	⅜	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	6½
8⅝	⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	1200	8	7½	8	8⅝
14⅞	5½	..	Alleghany Steel	80	15	14	15	..
87½	42½	8§	Allied Chem	8500	87½	84	84	87⅝
13¾	4	..	Allis Chalmers	11000	15½	13¾	13¾	14¼
¾	⅛	..	Amal Leather	200	3⅜	2½	2½	..
11	5½	..	Amal Leather pf	400	9½	8½	9½	..
20½	12	2	Amerada	300	22¼	21½	21½	21¼
½	⅛	..	Am Agri Chem	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..
15⅝	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	14½	14¼	14¼	14⅜
20½	5	..	Am Bank Note	3800	22½	20¾	21	20
47	28	3	Am Bank Note pf	30	45	45	45	45
2⅞	⅛	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅞
9¾	7	..	Am Beet Sug pf	40	8¼	8	8	8½
16⅜	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	700	17½	16¾	17	..
73½	29⅝	5†	Am Can	8000	61½	59	59⅝	..
15½	3½	..	Am Car & Pdry	100	16	16	16	15⅜
50	16	..	Am Car & F pf	900	47¾	35⅜	35⅜	35½
37⅜	18	3†	Am Chicle	100	37	37	37	..
20¾	11	..	Am Com Alcohl	3000	20½	20⅜	20½	20
5	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	3	3	3	..
15½	2¾	..	Am European	400	15¾	13½	13½	13½
14⅞	2	..	Am & For Pow	9500	15	13½	13½	14⅛
33	3¾	..	Am & For Pow 6	2000	28½	27	27	25
21¼	2¾	..	Am &2For Pw 2pf	700	18¾	18½	18¾	18½
6½	3	1	Am Hawaiian	1200	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5¾
5	1	..	Am Hide & L	1000	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6
18⅛	4⅞	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	26	26	26	26
21⅝	7⅜	2	Am Ice	200	10⅜	10	10	10½
10½	2¼	..	Am International	1200	12	10⅜	10⅜	11¾
¾	¼	..	Am La France	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
15⅛	3⅝	..	Am Locomotive	800	14½	12¾	12¾	14½
46⅝	19	7	Am Loco pf	100	45	45	45	46¼
3¾	1	..	Am Mach & Met	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	3
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal	200	9	8½	8¾	8½
32	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	40	28	27½	27½	28
33	14	1½	Am News	10	25	25	25	24
16⅞	3	..	Am Power & Lt	8500	17⅛	15⅝	15⅝	16⅞
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	300	53	52½	52¾	52½
10⅛	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	7500	11½	9¾	10⅛	9¾
16⅝	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	5500	18⅛	16⅝	17⅜	17⅝
29¼	13⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	6900	25¾	25½	25½	25
22	¾	..	Am Seating	2100	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	..
⅞	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	½	½	½	½
24	5½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	9500	27¼	25	25⅜	26½
55	15	..	Am Smelt&R 2pf	1100	50⅜	49	50⅜	48
12⅞	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	500	14½	12¾	12¾	14
80	34	7	Am Steel F pf	10	75½	75½	75½	..
34¼	1⅞	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	33½	33	33½	33⅜
90	45	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	87	87	87	..
137¼	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	22000	121	116⅛	116½	119½
25	4	..	Am Type Fndrs	1300	22½	21¾	21¾	..
34½	10	2	Am Wat W&E	5000	33¼	31¼	31⅝	32¼
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	6500	30¼	28½	29	29¾
9⅞	1⅝	..	Am Woolen	3800	9⅞	9¼	9½	9¾
38¼	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	1700	39⅞	37⅝	37⅝	..
6½	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	6⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
16⅜	3	..	AnacondaCon	8500	19¾	17¼	17⅜	18⅝
10	3	..	Anaconda Wire	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	12
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	1000	14	13¼	13¼	13½
74	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	75	75	75	..
8½	1¾	..	Andes Copper	100	8½	8½	8½	..
15½	7	1	Archer Daniels	100	15	15	15	15
95	85	7	Archer Dan pf	50	94	94	94	92¾
2½	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	300	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
1⅜	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	700	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
15¼	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	200	14	13½	13½	14
3⅜	1	..	Arnold Constable	300	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
5¼	2½	..	Artloom Corp	10	4	4	4	..
10⅜	..	..	Asso Dry oGoods	1400	11	10¾	11	10½
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	6500	64	59½	59½	62
44	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	42	41	41	42
20	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	11000	21⅞	20½	20½	21½
25½	7½	..	Atlas Powder	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
151¾	28⅜	4§	Auburn Auto	25000	72¾	68	68	70⅝
16	..	1	Austin Nichols A	10	18½	18½	18½	..
5⅛	½	..	Aviation Corp Del	7500	7	6⅝	6⅝	7

—B—

11⅞	2	..	Baldwin Loco	4500	11⅞	11	11¼	11¼
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	70	33¾	30½	30½	31
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	6000	20⅜	18⅞	18⅞	19⅝
4⅛	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1200	27⅜	26⅜	26⅜	25¾
55¾	9½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	33½	33½	33½	33
2½	2½	½	Barker Bros	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
30	10	6½	Barker Bros pf	30	16	16	16	..
6¾	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	400	7	6½	6¾	6¾
45	16⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	700	22½	22	22½	21
62⅜	17⅜	..	Belding Hem	900	8⅝	8	8	8¼
25⅛	5¾	..	Bendix Aviation	3000	16¾	15	15	16
½	..	..	Best & Co	1500	17¾	16⅝	16⅝	17⅛
29½	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	9500	28¾	24½	24½	29
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	200	58	58	58	60
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1600	19	17⅜	17⅞	18⅞
53	31	4	Bon Ami A	100	54	54	54	52
43½	20	2	Borden	2700	33	31½	31¾	31⅝
13½	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	5600	14¼	12¾	12¾	13½
1⅞	⅛	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
11½	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	700	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	9
10½	4	1	Briggs & Strat	100	10	10	10	9¾
50¼	11⅛	4	Brooklyn Man T	2900	26½	25	25	25¾
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	4200	63⅞	62	62	63
10¼	2⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	5½	5½	5½	..
58	23¼	6	Brooklyn Q pf	300	43¼	43¼	43¼	..
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	83½	82	82	85
4½	1⅛	..	Brunswick Balke	100	4	4	4	4
2½	½	..	Bruns Terminal	600	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
7¼	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	7¼	6	7¼	6
2¾	½	..	Budd Mfg	700	2½	2	2⅜	2⅜
14	3½	..	Budd Mfg pf	20	11½	11½	11½	..
4	1½	..	Budd Wheel	1400	3¾	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
8	2⅛	..	Bullard	300	8	7⅞	8	8
13¼	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	4600	13	11½	11½	12⅝
21¾	3½	..	Bush Terminal	600	9½	8⅝	8⅝	9
65	7¼	..	Bush Term deb	30	25	25	25	25
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	60	53¾	52	53¾	50
2	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
1¾	1⅜	..	Butterick	200	5½	5	5	5¼
24½	7	..	Byers	3600	24⅝	22⅜	22⅞	23¾

—C—

19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	700	19	17½	17⅞	17
1	⅛	..	Calanan Z & L	100	1	1	1	1
9¼	2½	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	7½	7¼	7¼	7¾
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	7⅞	7	7¼	7¾
14½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	2100	14⅞	14	14	14⅜
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	6400	20¼	18⅝	19	19⅞
23½	10⅛	1	Cannon Mills	300	23¾	23¾	23	..
9½	2⅛	..	Capital Admin	300	9½	8⅞	9½	8¾
65⅝	16¾	..	Case Thresh	9800	65	59½	59½	63¼
75	30	.50	Case Thresh pf	10	75	70	70	74
15	4⅜	2	Caterpillar Trac	1600	13⅜	11¼	12¼	13
12⅝	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	1200	11	9½	9½	10¾
3⅜	⅞	..	Celotex Co	300	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
20½	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	400	20½	19¼	19¼	20
101	25	..	Central RR of NJ	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
2¼	⅜	..	Century Ribbon	100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	..
15	3½	..	Certo de Pasco	2900	15½	14¼	14¼	14⅞
3⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
28	11½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	28	27¼	27½	27
20⅜	4⅞	2	*Chesapeak Corp	1600	20¾	20	20	20¼
31½	9¾	2½	*Ches & Ohio	5400	28½	27¼	27¼	28½
3⅞	1¼	..	Chi & Grt West	1100	5⅛	4⅞	5¼	5
15½	3½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2600	14	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜
4⅞	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1700	7	6	6	6⅝
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	1600	14⅛	12¾	12⅞	13¼
31	2½	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	2½	2½	2½	..
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	5¾	4¾	5	5
11⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	11¾	11	11¾	11⅜
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	2800	12⅜	11¾	11⅞	11¾
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	17	17	17	17
27⅞	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	20	19½	19½	19¾
12½	5	..	Chickasha Cot O	200	12½	12½	12½	12½
7½	1½	..	Childs Company	1400	7½	5½	7	5¾
21	5	1	Chrysler	9800	21¾	19⅛	19⅜	21
28½	11¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	15	15	15	15
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	58	58	58	59¾
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
22	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	..
31½	11	1	Colgate‡Palm-P	2900	18¾	18	18⅜	18⅜
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	1400	88	87¾	88	86¾
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	500	9¾	9	9	9⅜
14⅞	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	13¾	12½	12½	14
20⅞	4¼	..	Columbia Gas	5700	21	19	19	20⅞
41⅞	13½	..	Columbian Carb	8100	39½	36¾	37¼	37⅞
14⅞	4¼	..	Columbia Pic vtc	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	500	7½	7	7	7¼
21¼	11½	1¾	Comm Cred pf	20	18½	18½	18½	..
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	1400	25⅞	25½	25½	25
98½	88	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	20	98½	98½	98½	..
12⅝	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	7100	13¾	12½	12⅞	12¼
21¾	3½	..	Comwlth & So	9600	5	4⅞	5	4¾
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	800	66⅛	64½	65	64
12	5	..	Conde Nast Pub	300	12	11½	11½	..
12	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	1100	12	11⅜	11⅜	12
13¾	3¾	..	Consol Flm I pf	800	7¼	7	7	..
68⅜	31½	..	Consol Gas	4900	66	63½	63½	65½
95½	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	100	94¾	94⅜	94⅝	96½
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	400	7½	7	7	7½
9	4	..	Consol Oil	2900	8⅞	8¼	8¼	8⅜
1⅜	¼	..	Consol Textile	700	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
101	79	8	Consol Oil pf	100	101	101	101	..
1¼	¼	..	Container B	400	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
8	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	300	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
1⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	1600	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	100	44½	44½	44½	44
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	700	34½	33¾	33¾	34¼
8¼	2	..	Cont Dia Fiber	2700	8⅜	8	8	8¼
24¼	6¾	1.20	ContInsurance	1500	21⅜	20½	20½	21⅝
1¾	⅜	..	Cont Motors	1600	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
9¼	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	2100	9¼	8¾	8¾	9⅛
50¾	24¾	3	Corn Products	1900	51½	49¼	49¼	49
8⅝	1½	..	Coty	1400	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	7⅜
23	13½	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	21	21	21	..
15	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	700	12¾	10⅞	12¾	10⅜
3	½	..	Crown Zellerback	200	2	2⅛	2⅛	2½
23¼	6	..	Crucible Steel	200	21½	20	20	21⅝
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	6000	38	37¼	37¼	38
3½	½	..	Cuba Co	200	3½	3	3	3½
3⅞	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3½
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	32½	32½	32½	32½
3⅞	1	..	Curtis Publishing	1100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	24
11⅞	4	7	Curtis Pub pf	400	78	76	78	76
3	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	2600	3	2⅝	2¾	3
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	4⅜	4	4	4¾
79	49½	8	Cushman 8%	10	72	72	72	..

—D—

9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	1300	8⅞	7½	7½	8⅝
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	4400	91½	88½	89	88½
45¼	8½	..	Del Lack & W	6300	45½	41	41	43¼
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	2400	98¾	98½	98½	96
15½	7	..	Devoe & Rey A	3100	16	14½	14½	15
19⅝	12	1	Diamond Match	8100	19	18¾	19	18¾
25	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	1300	25½	25	25	..
11⅝	7½	1	Dome Mines	1200	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
19⅝	11¼	1.80†	Dominion Stores	400	17½	17⅜	17½	17
14⅜	5	.75	Douglas A	1200	13⅞	13⅜	13½	13⅝
59¾	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	15000	46¾	43¾	43⅝	46½
98	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	30	96½	96½	96½	98

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87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	13700	63¼	59½	59½	63
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	1400	9½	8¾	8¾	9½
2	⅛	..	Eitington Schild	30000	1⅜	1	1⅛	1⅜
32⅜	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	12100	28½	24	24½	26¼
2½	⅞

RESERVE BANKS EARNINGS RISE IN SIX MONTHS

Big Increase in Net Is Reported for First Half Year

Aided principally by larger discounting of bills and substantially increased holdings of government securities, the 12 Reserve Banks in the first half of the year realized profits as compared with losses in the corresponding period of 1931.

Profits were the largest since 1929, being more than double those of 1930. After dividends surplus was increased whereas in 1931 all banks drew on surplus to pay dividends.

Net from operations totaled $13,477,284 in the first half, compared with a deficit of $2,251,196 a year before. Dividends were $4,969,645 leaving $8,780,639 to surplus account. In the first half of 1929 reserve banks netted $18,985,287, and in 1930 $6,568,933.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank earned the largest amount of the individual units, reporting $4,935,346 this year, and paying out $1,792,331 in dividends. During the first half of 1931 it lost $536,477 before $1,967,435 in dividends.

The Philadelphia bank ranked second, reporting earnings of $1,709,521, followed by San Francisco with $1,685,842, Cleveland with $1,616,818, and Chicago with $1,481,820 followed. Net earnings of the remaining institutions ranged from $107,254 to $621,548. All had deficits in the first half of 1931.

Besides the sharp increase in volume of discounting operations, which this year were running approximately 100 per cent in excess of 1931, the banks also benefited from a slightly higher discount rate.

Purchases of United States securities this year, in accordance with the Reserve Banks' programs to force credit into use throughout the country, resulted in substantially increased holdings. As of the close of August, the banks were holding $1,851,000,000 of such securities, compared with only $728,000,000 a year earlier, an increase of more than 150 per cent.

The earnings of the Reserve Banks from discounting operations this year amounted to $11,451,151, compared with $2,759,704 in the corresponding period of 1931, while income from United States securities was $11,437,424, compared with $6,480,512.

The New York bank increased its income discounting in the first half of 1932 to $2,238,799 from $411,732 a year previous, while income from United States securities amounted to $4,823,086, a gain of more than 150 per cent.

Operating expenses of the system were slightly lower, amounting in the first six months of the current year to $12,907,579, as compared with $13,587,250 in the 1931 period. Salaries constituted the principal expense, totaling $8,370,852 this year, compared with $8,554,642 in the similar half of last year.

DIVIDENDS

United States Poll Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 7½ cents on the classes A and B stocks, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Tidewater Associated Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 17, and a dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

Boston Personal Property Trust declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Chase National Bank, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Plymouth Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

Lehman Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents a share on its capital stock, payable Oct. 5 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Incorporated Investors declared the regular quarterly cash dividend of 25 cents a share, and also the semiannual stock dividend of 2½ per cent, both payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Devoe & Raynolds declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 each on the first and second preferred stock, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Trico Products Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16.

Homestake Mining Company declared an extra dividend of $1 and the regular monthly dividend of 75 cents, both payable Sept. 26 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Newport Electric Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Canadian Celanese Ltd. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred and $1.75 on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred participating preferred, both payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 17.

Bankers Trust Company, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Tri-Continental Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16.

Loews' Inc. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 16.

American Express Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Celanese Corporation of America declared a dividend of 87½ cents on the 7 per cent cumulative series prior preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

Adams Express Company declared a dividend on the account of the cumulative quarterly dividend omitted in June and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25, both payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 16.

Federated Department Stores declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 21.

P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, Winston-Salem, S. C., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Industrial Rayon Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Pratt & Lambert Inc. declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16.

Electric Auto-Lite Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Manhattan Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

American Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Sept. 8	Week ago	Year ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .71½	$ .70⅞	$ .83½
Corn, 2 yellow	.46¾	.46¾	.80½
Oats, 3 white	.29¼	.28½	.33
Flour	4.15	4.35	4.30
Beef, family	13.75	13.87½	12.75
Pork	19.25	19.75	21.00
Lard	.0585	.0590	.0770
Cotton, mid up	.0940	.0845	.0635
Zinc	.0340	.0300	.0380
Iron	13.84	13.84	16.76
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.80
Copper	.06⅛	.06⅞	.07½
Tin	.2850	.2780	.3671
Rubber	.04⅛	.04⅜	.0808½
Sugar	.0425	.0425	.0445
Lead	.0345	.0345	.0440
Print cloth 44in	.03⅝	.03⅝	.03⅞

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Stirau 5½s '43	67⅛	67⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	38½	37⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	34⅛	33⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	25	24
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	79½	79½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	46⅛	44⅛
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	80	80
Amer Inter 5½s '49	79⅛	79⅛
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	77½	77
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '43	3½	3⅛
Amer Smelting 5s '47	92	92
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103⅞
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	107	106¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104¼	104
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	102	101⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	101⅜	101⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106¾	106⅛
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	83¼	83⅛
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	40	39¾
Angio-Chile Nit 7s '45	9	9
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	71⅛	71
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	82¾	82¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93¼	91⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	92	91¼
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	91⅞	91⅜
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	81	81
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	37½	37¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	83¼	83¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	70	69½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	47¼	46⅞
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	56⅛	55½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	75	74¼
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	55⅜	54⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	65	65
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105½	105¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105	105
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	97	95¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	91	90¾
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	70	70
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	19	17
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104½	104⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86½	85
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	102¾	102⅜
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	106	106
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	100	100
Buff R & P 4½s '57	62¼	62¼
Bush Term con 5s '55	59⅞	59⅛
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	76	76
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	93¼	92⅜
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	95	94
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	88	88
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	83	83½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	88¼	88
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	89	88
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	93¼	93½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	94½	93½
Can North 4½s '35	98¼	97¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	104	103⅞
Can North deb 7s '40	104½	103½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	83	83
Can Pacific 5s '44	90	88¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	90¾	84½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	85	85
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	48	47⅞
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	32	32
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	35½	35½
Cen of Hudson Gas 5s '57	104	104
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	73	72
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	84	83
Cen Pacific 5s '60	73½	71
Certainteed 5½s '48	46	46
Ches Corp 5s '47	70¾	69
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	93½	93½
Ches & O con 5s '39	102⅛	102
Ches & O 4½s 'B	85½	85
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	93	92¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	20	20
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	104	104
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	52¼	52
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	37½	36
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	58	57
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	69	69
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	69	69
Chicago M StP&Pac arj 2000	15¾	14¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	37½	36⅜
Chicago ⅜ Nw 4½s 2037	39	38
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	34	33
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	80	79
Chicago &Nw 4½s 2037 C	39	38
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	49	48½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	42	42
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	33¼	32¼
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	55	54¾
Chicago Ter Hau & SE in 5s'60	45	45
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	96½	96½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	69¼	69¼
Childs Co 5s '43	39	37½
Chile Copper 5s '47	53¼	52
Chile Mtge 6½s '61 '68 A	93	93
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	98½	98½
Clev & Pittsburgh 4½s '77	82½	82½
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	70	70
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	60	59½
Clev CC&StL div 4s '90	73	73
Clev Un Term 5s '73	81¼	81
Colonial Oil 6s '38	51	50½
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	84	84
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	66	66
Columbia Gas & E 5s deb'61	87	86¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	87	87
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	92	92
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94¾	94½
Con Gas 5s '57	100	99⅝
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	102	101⅞
Con Gas 4½s '51	96⅛	95⅞
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105⅞	105⅝
Container Corp 5s ct '43	32½	31½
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	81	81
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	67½	67⅛
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	4	4
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	29	29
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104¼	103¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	84	83¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	97	96¾
Del Pw & Lt 4½s '89	93	92
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	50½	50
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	26	25
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	32	31
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	97	96⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '49	103	103
Detroit Ed 5s '62	102¼	102¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88¾	88
Dul & I Range 5s '37	99	98
Duquesne P & I 4½s '68	101⅞	101
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	101½	101⅛
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	45¾	44⅞
Erie RR ref 5s '67	39½	38½
Erie RR gen lien 4s '95	55½	53½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	39	38½
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	84	84
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	65	65
Fed Metal 7s '34	89	89
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	50¾	50½
Gannett 6s '43	75	75
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	96	96
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	65½	65½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	85	85
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	5	5
Goodrich 6s '45	62	61
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	88	87½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	100½	100¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	102⅜	102⅜
Great Northern 4½s '61	83	83
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	63	63
Great Northern 7s '36 A	87½	86½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	57½	56¾
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	6	6
Houston Oil 5½s '48	62½	62
Hudson Coal 5s '62	46	45¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	58⅞	58
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	88	87¼
Ill Central 4s '53	54	54
Ill Central 4¾s '66	49	48¼
Ill Central 6½s '36	75	75
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	51	51
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	53½	52
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100⅛	100
Ind Limestone 6s '41	12	12
Ind Ill & Ia RR 4s	81	81
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	53	51¼
Interlaks Iron Corp 5s '51	48	48
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	9	8½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	9	8⅞
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	46½	45½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	19	18½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	62	62
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	72	72
Int & G Nor 6s B '56	32	32
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	39½	39½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	45	45
Int Paper rfg 5s '47	53	53
Int Paper 6s '55	29½	29½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	46¼	45¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	55	54
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	49¼	47½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	62¾	62⅜
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	98	97¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	64¾	64¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87½	87¼
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	43½	43
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	107½	107½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	77¼	77½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	91	90⅞
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	71½	70⅜
Laclede Gas 5½s D	73⅜	71
L'Autaro 6s '54	9¼	9
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	53¾	53⅛
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	56½	56½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	88	86¾
Loews Inc 6s '41	86	86
Long Island rfg 4s '49	84⅞	84⅜
Louis &Nashas 5s '78	39½	38¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101¾	101
L&N uni 4s '40	87⅞	87⅛
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	67¾	67⅜
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	36	36½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	85¼	84
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	96½	96
Metro Water 5½s '50	68	68
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	96	95¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	87	86½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	85	84½
Mil & Nor con 4½s '34	74½	74½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	50	49¼
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	51	51
Min StP & SSM 5½s '49	25½	25
Mo Ill 5s '59	33	33
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	63½	62½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	46½	46
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	75½	75½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	27⅜	26¾
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	40¼	40
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	38½	37½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	38⅜	38⅜
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	38¾	38½
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	38	38
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	27	26
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	7	7
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	89	88¾
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	75¾	75
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	54	53¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100	99⅝
Nat Steel 5s	85	83½
Newberry 5½s	81¼	81¼
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	100	100
New Eng T&T 5s '52	105¼	105
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	87½	87
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	71½	71½
N O Pub Ser 5s B	72	70⅝
N O T & M 5s B '54	40	40
N O T & M 5½s '54	43	39⅞
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	76½	76½
NYC&HR gen 4s A '98	78	78

	High	Low
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	84⅛	84
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	61	59¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	60	60
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	67½	66
NYCHR cv 6s '35	78⅝	77½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	32	31½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	37¼	37¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	61	60
NY Dock Co 5s '38	49¼	49
NY Edison 5s C '51	104⅜	104⅜
NY NH&H 4½s '67	59¾	59¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	40½	39¼
N Ont & W gen 4s '55	47⅛	46⅞
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	55	55
NY Steam Corp a5 '51	100	100
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	98½	98
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107	107
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	42½	42
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102⅛	101⅝
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	63	62
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	52	52
Nlag Share 5½s '50	72	71⅞
Norf & W con 4s '96	92⅜	92⅜
Norf & W div 4s '44	92¾	92¾
North Am Co 5s '61	87½	87⅜
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	87	86¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	90	90
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100¼	100
Nor Pacific flen 3s 2047	60⅛	60⅛
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	84½	84½
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	77	76¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	88	87½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99⅝	99½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	101	101
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81½	81
Otis 1Steel 6s '41	46¾	46⅛
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¼	103
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104½	104½
Pac Pub Svc	97¾	97
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	30½	30
Paramount Public 5½s '50	38	37½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	65	65
Paramount Pam Las 6s '47	41	40
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	64	64
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	80	80
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	89¾	89
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	92	92
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	68½	68¼
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	97	97
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	77½	77⅜
Penn Railroad 5s '64	83½	83¼
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	91¼	91¼
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	101	100⅝
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	100	100
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	107½	107½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	58	58
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	77	76½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	89	89
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94¼	94
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	59	56½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	100	99
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	80	80
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	87	87
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	65¼	64¾
Postal Tele & Cable 5s '53	41¼	40½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	93½	93½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102¾	102
Pure Oil 5½s '37	85	84⅞
Pure Oil 5½s '40	81¼	81
Radio Keith Orpheum 6s	95	94
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	69	69
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	25½	25½
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	101½	101½
St Joseph Lead 5½s	89½	89½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G dic '33	63	63
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	16¼	16
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	15½	14¾
St Louis & SF '31 4½s ct	14½	14½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	50	50
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '73	96½	96½
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	12	12
Seabd A L 6s ct	4¼	4¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	4½	4½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	43	42¼
Shell-Pipe 5s '52	85½	85½
Shell Union 5s '47 ww '49	84¾	84¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	85	84¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	6	6
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	94	94
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	32	32
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	96	95½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98½	97¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101	100½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	77	77
Southern Bell Tel 5s '41	103⅝	103⅝
Southern Colo Pow 6s A '47	81	81
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	81	80½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	62	62
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	61	60
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	61	59¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	42¾	40½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	79½	79½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	53	53
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	54¾	54¾
Southwest Bell Tel rgf 5s '54	104½	104½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96¼	96
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	101½	101⅝
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	80	80
Texas Corp 5s '44	93½	92½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	53	53
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48	46¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	27¾	27¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	62¾	62¾
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	89	89
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94½	93¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	57½	57
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	80	80
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	84½	84
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	41⅞	41
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	47	47
Vanadium 5s '41	58½	58
Virginia Ry 5s '62	93¼	93¼
Wabash RR 4½s '78	12½	12⅛
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	72	72
Wabash RR 5½s '75	13¼	12¾
Walworth 6s '45	34½	34½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	30	30
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	33½	32½
Warren Bros 6s '41	56	56
Washington W P 5s '39	102	102
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	102	102
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103¼	103
West Shore 4s 2361	77	76½
Western Electric 5s '44	100	100
Western Maryland 4s 1½s '77	64	64
Western NY & Pa 5s '57	98	98
Western Pacific 5s A '46	44	43¾
Western Union 5s '51	70	69⅞
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	61½	61½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	74½	73¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	74¼	74

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Sep 8	Sep 7
3½s '47	100.30	100.30	100.30	100.30
3½s reg	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00
1st 4¼s '47	102.4	102.1	102.4	102.4
4th 4¼s '38	103.6	103.4	103.6	103.00
US 3s '55	96.24	96.22	96.22	96.23
US 3½s '43	99.4	98.2	98.4	97.30
US 3½s '43 March	100.20	100.18	100.20	100.22
US 3½s '43 June	100.22	100.22	100.22	100.22
US 3½s '47	102.5	100.21	102.5	100.15
US 4s '54	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.6
US 4¼s '52	107.22	107.18	107.22	107.23

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	24		23¼
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	48		48
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	13		13
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	13		13
Antioquia 7s D '45	14		14
Antioquia III 7s '57	13½		13
Argentine Gov 5s '45	54		54
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	43¾		43½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	49		48½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	48¼		48
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	46⅞		46⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	48½		48
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60 6	47½		48½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	47½		47½
Argentine Gov 6s May '62	48		48
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	49¾		47¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	49		47
Australia 4½s '56	73½		73¼
Australia 5s '55	80½		80
Australia 5s '57	80½		80
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	46		46
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	89½		89⅞
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	52		51½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	97		96⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104⅝		104⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104¾		104⅝
Berlin (City) 6s '58	38⅞		38⅞
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	41		41
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	51¾		50¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	47		47
Berlin Elec 6s '55	45½		45½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	8		7¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	8½		8¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	16½		16½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	19½		19
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18½		18
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	73		73
Brazil (US) 8s '41	22		21¾
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	60		59½
Bremen 7s '35	54		54
Brisbane 5s '58	68½		68
Budapest (City) 6s '62	29⅞		29¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	28		28
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	29		29
Bulgaria 7½s '68	30		30
Canada (Dom) 5½s '36	98½		98⅛
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	85½		85
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	99⅞		99⅞
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	15		15
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	12		11
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	13¾		13½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	11⅞		11⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	11⅞		11¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	11½		11
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	11¾		11⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	11⅞		10⅝
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	27⅝		27⅞
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	39½		39
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	71		71
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	27¼	

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the advertisement for which you are looking is not in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a complete record of local and national advertisers is kept.

Telephone 2-3619
129 LAFAYETTE STREET
1-4 Daily except Saturdays and Holidays

Chuckle JELLIE CANDIES

FULL ½ LB.

TENDER FLAVORFUL

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

SCHOOL DAYS ARE COMING

and children will find Cocomalt a tempting beverage—and so nourishing for breakast.

M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

559 MAIN — Beroth Bread Shop — 1123 MAIN

MERIDEN

Let Us Serve You
RACKLIFFE OIL COMPANY
STATIONS
821 East Main St.
124 Hanover St.
196 Pratt St.

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

The Lyon & Billard Co.
LUMBER—COAL
BUILDING MATERIAL
13 SOUTH COLONY ST. Telephone 2440
Over 85 Years of Fair Dealing and Good Service

W. G. SCHWINK
Milk and Cream Pasteurized or Raw
Phone 1661 MERIDEN

Economy Bedding Co.
for
Quality Merchandise
60 W. MAIN STREET

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN LAUNDRY CO.
Our prices are reasonable.
Phone 422 for information
79-83 COURT STREET

COLUMBIA SOUP
ALL KINDS
3 cans 25c
WETHERBEE & CONROY
346 MAIN STREET Phone 2389

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

Squibb Dental Cream
PELTON'S DRUG STORE
Established 1800
COR. MAIN AND WILLIAM STREETS
Tel. 1490

NEW BRITAIN

Be Prepared
for your vacation.
Make your old clothes look like NEW
SUMMER GARMENTS—WHITE FLANNELS
New Britain Dry Cleaning Corp.
DYERS, CLOTHES CLEANERS
415 W. Main Branch Office 96 W. Main

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained from 1-4 daily, except Saturdays and holidays.
Room 806 MALLEY BUILDING

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
398 STATE STREET

HOME COAL CO., Inc.
Coal—Coke
Main Office, 42 Center Street
Yards, 181-191 Front Street
Branch Office, 131 Meadow Street
3-0882

"Scientific Rebuilding of Worn Footwear"
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
126 TEMPLE ST.

Quinnipiac COAL Co.
BLACK or BLUE COAL KOPPERS COKE
Phone 4-1125 344 STATE ST.

SERVE
Marioni's Ice Cream
AND
"TASTE THE DIFFERENCE"
OPEN SUNDAYS FAMILY ORDERS

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

HERE IT IS!
THE PLAY BOY MESH SHIRT
$1.00 Pre Shrunk
With a ZIPPER SHORT SLEEVE
The Newest, Coolest Shirt on the Market
J. Johnson & Sons
"THE LIVE STORE"
85-89 CHURCH STREET

BULLARD'S
ELM STREET Cor. ORANGE
30 Days' FREE TRIAL
Simmons Beautyrest Mattress
Mr. Donald W. Hall, one of our representatives, will be glad to help you at any time.

Hurrah for Dormitory Life!
The college girls are going back to school with some of the most delightful clothes in years, including Pajamas for lounging about (silk blouse, velvet pants, sash, $10.95) and Dressing Gowns for dashing to showers (wool flannel in dark colors with monogram decoration, $5.95).
Lingerie—Second Floor
THE EDW. MALLEY CO.

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors
THE UNIVERSAL TAILORING COMPANY
344 ORANGE STREET 5-4073
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere

Coombs FLOWER SHOPS — "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS" — 970 Chapel St.

NEW LONDON

AGNES M. ROGERS
Gowns—Millinery
129 STATE STREET Telephone 6193

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 615-J where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 1 daily.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn.
Tel. 3201

Better Baked Products
de Bruycker Bake Shops
518 WEST AVENUE

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 356

DONNELLY'S
Stationery Sporting Goods
Electric Appliances
Radios Gift Department
SOUTH NORWALK

Let us show you how we can save you money on AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
74 WALL ST., NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 3-7535 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 3.
100 PROSPECT STREET

The C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET
Millicent Hosiery
$1.00 pair
All the new Fall shades in chiffon, sheer and service weights. All sizes.
HOSIERY—FIRST FLOOR

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

Get Ready for School
Complete Stock of Smart Things for Boys
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

Phone 3-3245
THE
Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture. Your Patronage Appreciated.
197 MAIN STREET STAMFORD, CONN.
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
318 ATLANTIC AVENUE

THE VICK-HARDING REALTY COMPANY
Real Estate and Insurance in All Their Branches
205 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

LILLIAN MOORE, Inc.
BEDFORD STREET
Coats Gowns Millinery Lingerie
TEL. 3-4266

WATERBURY

New Fall
STETSON HATS
$5.00
J. JOHNSON & SONS
WATERBURY

SCHOOL DRESSES
Mothers will appreciate the good quality and extremely Low Price of these—
New Little Wash Dresses
For Girls 6 to 10 Years
Made of durable, FAST COLOR cottons that will stand repeated launderings, and come from the tub each time looking like new.
Short Sleeves, trimmed with smocking and embroidery, white collar and cuffs.
$1.00 each
Grieve, Bissest & Holland
Incorporated
WATERBURY, CONN.

B. M. FREEMAN
427 WILLOW STREET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Fruits of Quality
WE ARE AT YOUR SERVICE.
Our Corset Department is now featuring
"NU BACK"
the Corsetry that stays put and does not ride up. Made of silk brocade in several models from which to select, $2.95-$7.95.

The MILLER & PECK CO.
Eversharp Vacation Special
PEN and PENCIL SET
Formerly $5.00, *Now* $1.95
JANE KELLY, Inc.
106 GRAND STREET

Flowers for All Occasions
We are members of Florist Telegraph Delivery
DEAN, *The Florist*

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
49 Center Street

"We serve to serve again"—
Wordens
Safe Milk and Delicious Ice Cream
183 CHERRY ST. WATERBURY, CONN.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Phone Calvert 5421 *We Deliver*
E. A. SCHAFER
G. WM. SCHAFER Jr., *Proprietor*
Choice Lamb and Veal
547 LEXINGTON MARKET

The C. C. Giese Co.
Business and Advertising Printing
128 LIGHT ST. Phone Plaza 333

NEW YORK

ALBANY

DUSTLESS COAL
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
BUILDING MATERIALS
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
DIAL 3-1268

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

JOHN G. MYERS CO.
ALBANY, N. Y.
. . . Now Open!
MYERS' College Shop
SECOND FLOOR
With a Fashion-Advisory Personnel of College Girls in Attendance
MISS ALICE FREEDMAN
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
MISS ELSIE JOHNSON
WELLESLEY COLLEGE
College Girls! Come In and Talk College with Girls Who Have Been There
College Shop—Second Floor
JOHN G. MYERS CO.

Whitney's
ALBANY, N. Y.
Now Featuring a Sale
WILTON RUGS
9x12 feet
8.3x10.6 feet
$36.50
A most remarkable value! Many patterns and colors.

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

HARVEY'S GARAGE
251-61 HUDSON AVE.
TYDOL—COLONIAL GAS
Agency De Soto, Plymouth Automobiles
Storage Service, Exp. Mechanics

HOWARD DIETZ
DISTRIBUTOR
SAV-U-TIME
Water Heater Control
Cook Heat Regulator
Electrical Wiring and Repairing
190 WHITEHALL ROAD Tel. 4-6783

AMSTERDAM

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
24 EAST MAIN STREET

BINGHAMTON

CLOTHES
that are College bound
For years we have outfitted college youths and maidens. Whatever their needs they will be able to supply them in this store and at very moderate prices.
McLEAN'S

Knoblock's Grocery
106 MAIN STREET Dial 2-5063
Imported and Domestic Foods
Fruits—Vegetables—Meats
AMPLE PARKING SPACE

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
New Fall Models
BOSTONIAN SHOES FOR MEN
FOOT SAVER SHOES for Men and Women

Central Cash Market
LEWIS M. EVANS
114 STATE STREET
Choice Meats and Groceries
FRESH VEGETABLES
Phone 4-4859

LOSEE
Cleaners and Pressers
Established Telephone and Free Delivery Service
Dial 4-1113 20 HENRY STREET

BRONXVILLE

STUDIO ARCADE HAIRDRESSING SHOP
Artistic Finger Waving by Male Operator
Hair Cutting, Marcel and Permanent Waving and Facials
SARA H. FRY
10 Studio Arcade Tel. Bronxville 3163
Pondfield Rd. W., North End of Sta. Plaza

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

Bronxville Garage, Inc.
1 KENSINGTON ROAD TEL. 3351-3352
STORAGE SUPPLIES
Agents for Willys-Knight and Willys
Branch Service Stations
540 Palmer Ave., Bryn Mawr
502 Tuckahoe Road, Yonkers
47-49 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon

Leonard Electric Refrigerators
The new foot pedal adds EXTRA Convenience. $154.50 and up.
CHAS. H. RYAN CO.
"The Home of the Shops on Wheels"
5 PARK PLACE Bronxville 3810

EDGAR S. BELLIS
Pharmacist
FOR SERVICE AND QUALITY
Household and Toilet Necessities
116 Pondfield Road at Cedar Street
Bronxville, N. Y.
Phones 1073, 0459, 3129

THE WINCHESTER STORE
HARRY P. HOBLIN
Housewares—Paint—Hardware
RADIOS
KRAFT AVENUE, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
"Quality at Sound Value" Tel. 2107

FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2338
145 Parkway Road

PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Meats Poultry Provisions Sea Food
Bronx 0153 327½ Pondfield Road

NEW YORK

BUFFALO

Lonesome Hollow Anthracite

the "high test" hard coal from the famous fields of Scranton
99.77% Slate Free
10.5% to 26.1% Less Ash
24c to 64.1c
More Heat Value per Ton
Everyone knows the extra power in High Test Gasoline. There are many brands on the market. But there is only one "HIGH TEST" COAL—LONESOME HOLLOW. The better gas costs more; this better coal costs the same. To you who pay the coal bills, this announcement means much.
A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
Marion Street at Elmwood
Phone Delaware 3300

Matrix Shoes
EASTWOODS
567 MAIN STREET

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3365
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults

Tupper 1077 H. M. O'DONNELL, Prop.
O'Donnell-Motor Sales
1064-1070 MAIN STREET
We handle high grade late model Used Cars exclusively

KAMPHAUSEN
Jewelers and Platinumsmiths
Specializing in Exquisite Hand-Made Jewelry to Order.
DIAMONDS PEARLS
291 DELAWARE AVE. CLeveland 7092
Watch Repairing

ELMIRA

Pay Cash—It Pays
TRY IT
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers for Men and Boys
200 WEST WATER ST.

Mark Twain Candies
HOME MADE
MARK TWAIN HOTEL
RUTH KLINE BETTY BATES

ITHACA

Phoenix Silk Hosiery
at New Low Prices. Were 85c
75c
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

Packard Sales and Service
Goodyear Tires and Tubes
GOOD GULF GASOLINE
ONE STOP SUPER SERVICE STATION
SERVICENTER
COR. CAYUGA and GREEN ST. Dial 2128

LENRAY BAKERY and DELICATESSEN
Specializing in
Freshly Roasted Nut Meats
218 WEST STATE STREET Phone 9395

We are now showing a smart line of Dresses in the new modes $15.00
The CRANCE SHOP
324 EAST STATE STREET

JAMESTOWN

Landy Bros. CLEANERS — Office and Plant 211-213 Hopkins Ave. Phone 7-976
Branch Offices
794 E. 2nd St.
310 E. 2nd St.

New Fall Two-Piece Knitted Suits
Wines, Browns and Navy
$9.95 and $15.75
MACOMBER & STUART, Inc.
Main at Second Streets Phone 4-129
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Reliable Watch Repairing
Also diamonds and the latest wedding rings. All articles fully guaranteed.
C. E. BRADLEY, Inc.
18 EAST SECOND ST. Phone 3-758
Next Door to Sheas

WILL FAIRBANK
High Grade Meat Products
Distributor, HYAN DRY GINGER ALE
LIME-LITHIA
Dial 3-924 *318 West Third Street
Free Deliveries Jamestown, N. Y.

KENMORE

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting Marcelling
Gladys Chandler 2853 Delaware Ave
Ri. 2111

MOELOTH & HOFERT
Diamonds and Watches
JEWELRY
CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE
2851 DELAWARE AVENUE De. 3404

NEW YORK

KENMORE (Continued)

MONARCH *Food Products*
DELICATESSEN
WERNER'S MARKET
3145 DELAWARE AVENUE Riverside 2564

LARCHMONT

58 PALMER AVENUE
Plymouth or Chrysler
Motor Sales and Service
TELEPHONES
For Service 2003—Larchmont—1331 for Sales

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK
Rae Ritchie
Sportswear and Gowns
110 CARLEON AVE. Tel. Lar. 1968

Long Island

BALDWIN

Nassau Home Floor Service Co.
FLOORS waxed, polished every 2 weeks, continuous service, $1 a room for 2 services.
18 KINGSTON AVE. Tel. Freeport 4774-W

CARONA

Call Hav. 4-2223 to settle
The Burning Question
Clean Coal and Courteous Service
CORONA COAL CO.
HARRY J. PARKES, Mgr.

DOUGLASTON

"Keyes" Meats are treats
May we serve you?
DOUGLASTON MARKET
GEO. KEYES, Prop.
40-37 MAIN AVE. BAYSIDE 9 (2080 (2081

ELMHURST

MEDINA
BEAUTY PARLOR
Expert barber or hair cutting. Special permanent, $5. Frederics Permanent, $6.50, $8. Budget prices Mon., Tues., Wed.
90-39 CORONA AVENUE New. 9-2459

School Days are here. Fit those little feet to
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
E. CORBO
91-02 CORONA AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5826
Ocean Pastry Shops, Inc.
All Kinds of Cakes
Made to Order
Cardani Ice Cream
1855 MOTT AVE. Free Delivery

GEORGE BAUER
PICTURE FRAMES
and Picture Framing
1064 BEACH 22ND STS. (Grove St.)
The First Store From the L. I. R. R. Sta.
Tel. Far Rockaway 5573

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration
WESTMINSTER
RADIO SALES and SERVICE
All makes of Radios Repaired
513 CENTRAL AVE. Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

Phone Cedarhurst 3611
LOUIS
BEAUTY CULTURE
505 Central Avenue
Permanent Wave Specialists

TEL. CEDARURST 1488
JULIUS S. WESTON
Plumbing and Heating
Materials and Labor Greatly Reduced
Agent for Sundstrand Oil Burner
477 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY Rockaway Park

Belle Harbor 5-0088
WESTRICH'S
Restaurant and Delicatessen
194 BEACH 116TH STREET

FAR ROCKAWAY—Woodmere

Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS
Real Estate and Insurance
(Woodmere Blvd., Facing the Station)
Tel. Cedarhurst 3222

Tel. Franklin 1235 8 Irving Place
NICHOLAS GROSS
UPHOLSTERER and DECORATOR
Curtains, Bed Spreads, Slip Covers
Mattresses and Box Springs
Made to Order

FLUSHING

All Summer Dresses Reduced
to $3.95 and $7.95
THE boulevard shop
141-03 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
Closed evenings until Sept. 19th

DR. POSNER'S
SHOES FOR CHILDREN
Fitted by X-Ray
Helprin's
103 Amity St., Flushing Fl. Plus. 9-7477

LOWERRE'S Pharmacy
We carry a complete line of toilet necessities.
149-24 41ST AVENUE
Opposite Murray Hill Station
Phone Flushing 9-1701—9-7303

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD

BRIGHTON MARKET
Prime Meats, Poultry, Provisions
FREE DELIVERY
BOB SAUERMAN JR. Proprietor
155 HENRY STREET Tel. Hemp. 400

HUNTINGTON

York & Johnson
MEN'S SHOP
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
STETSON HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
339 N. Y. Ave. Tel. Huntington 2093

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Sturdy Shoes for School

BUSTER BROWN and KALI-STEN-IKS
for growing boys and girls carefully fitted.
ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP
8319 Roosevelt Ave., bet. 83rd and 84th Sts.

Paint Up! Clean Up!
All kinds of homecleaning helps.
DEVOE'S ARTLAC AND PAINTS
Use of floor waxer free with each gallon of Johnson's Wax.
S. RUBIN
8107 NORTHERN AVE. HAV. 9-0176

JEWELER
"I'll be on the watch for you"
EXPERT REPAIRING
40-42 82nd St., Opp. Jackson Theatre
JACOB FRIEDMAN
HONESTY—COURTESY—SERVICE

HAPPY TO SERVE YOU
Keffas Bros. Flowers
Members Florists' Telegraph Delivery Ass'n
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

LOUIS MALLER
PAINTER AND DECORATOR
Specializes in all kinds of interior and exterior work.
No job too small—no distance too far.
Havemeyer 4-4726 3750 75th Street

JAMAICA

Royal Beauty Salon Inc. *ARTISTIC* BEAUTY CULTURE of Every Description
Permanent Waves that are NATURAL LOOKING
9208 166TH STREET
Cor. Jamaica Avenue and Merrick Road
Ph. Republic 9-0500 Entrance on 166th St.

A Trial Will Convince You
Shelton Hand Laundry
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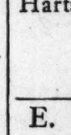

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Cicada

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DZZZZZZ — bzzzzz. The cicadas, or dog-day locusts, are singing. But do you know how they buzz? Not with the wings, and not with the feet (as do the katydids and crickets in their evening orchestral renditions), but by stretching and relaxing a pair of parchment-like membranes by means of a muscle connected at the center. This is an arrangement quite similar to that occasionally made by young boys who punch a small hole in the center of an old tin can and fasten a string there. They make "music" with this instrument by jerking on the string and by swinging it around in circles.

Can you tell the male cicadas from the female? Only males sing; the female has no voice. Xenarchos tells us of this in an age-old song, "Happy is the cicada, since its wife has no voice."

The sound-making organs are located on the abdomen and they are partly closed by disks which can be opened or closed by the bodily movements of the insect, giving the rhythmic increase and decrease in volume. These can be seen as horny plates just behind the last pair of legs.

Until recent years very little was known of the life history of this so-called harvest fly, but this was due perhaps to the varied habits and unusual forms. In the common cicada, two years is required to complete the life cycle. More than 500 eggs are laid in late summer by the female. These hatch in about two weeks.

In appearance the youngsters seem like common fleas, both in form and size. They grow rapidly, however, and protect themselves from the cold of winter by burrowing into the ground to a depth of two to four feet. In the spring they come out and climb again, eating and growing until their backs split. It is interesting to watch this process, for in changing from pupas to adults they fasten the old outer integument to a twig or strip of bark and slowly emerge from the slit back, leaving the old shells behind. A few seconds after the creature emerges, one wonders how it could possibly have come out of such a small shell. As it moves its wings back and forth one can actually see them grow. In texture they are quite similar to those of the dragon fly.

Cicadas are found all over the world and are especially abundant in the tropics. England has but one species and this is found only in the New Forest; America has several. One of the most interesting of insects perhaps is the 17-year cicada. This creature with an extraordinarily long life history is quite a sensation in the insect world, for by far the majority of these six-legged creatures live only about six to eight months, a great many having only a few hours in the adult stage. The greater part of the 17 years is spent underground in the pupal stage.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

A restaurant in New York offers a selection of dishes costing 1 cent each?

American hotels last year consumed 7,100,000 pounds of cooking fat?

The total population of the world is now estimated at 2,012,000,000?

In Lighter Vein

Scarlet Slippers

A buxon Negro woman came into the room where a group of women were conducting a rummage sale. Her black eyes roved around until they focused on a table of shoes. With a cry of delight she swooped down upon a pair of red satin slippers size three double A. Holding the pair upon one palm, she inquired, "How much is these love-e-ly red slippahs?"

"For you?" inquired the saleswoman.

"Yaas, ma'am."

"Why, they are much too small for you, and, besides, one of them needs to have the heel repaired."

"That doan' matter," responded the Negro woman. "Jes' think how fine they will look sticking out under the aidge of mah bed!"

The Traders

"Who are those two glum-looking men over there?"

"Well, one lost money when his stocks went down."

"Yes, and the other?"

"He lost money by not buying stocks before they went up again."—*Pathfinder.*

Talking Shop

First Congressman: "I sowed 10 pounds of grass seed and nothing came up. It's a shame!"

Second Congressman: "Yes, there ought to be a lawn!"

Pearson's

First Park Keeper: "I ain't ever seen such a mess after a week-end!"

Companion: "Nor 'ave I. That's what comes of 'The Society for Encouraging Tidiness in Public Parks' distributing handbills."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE religion of Jesus has probably always suffered more from those who have misunderstood than from those who have opposed it.

—HENRY DRUMMOND

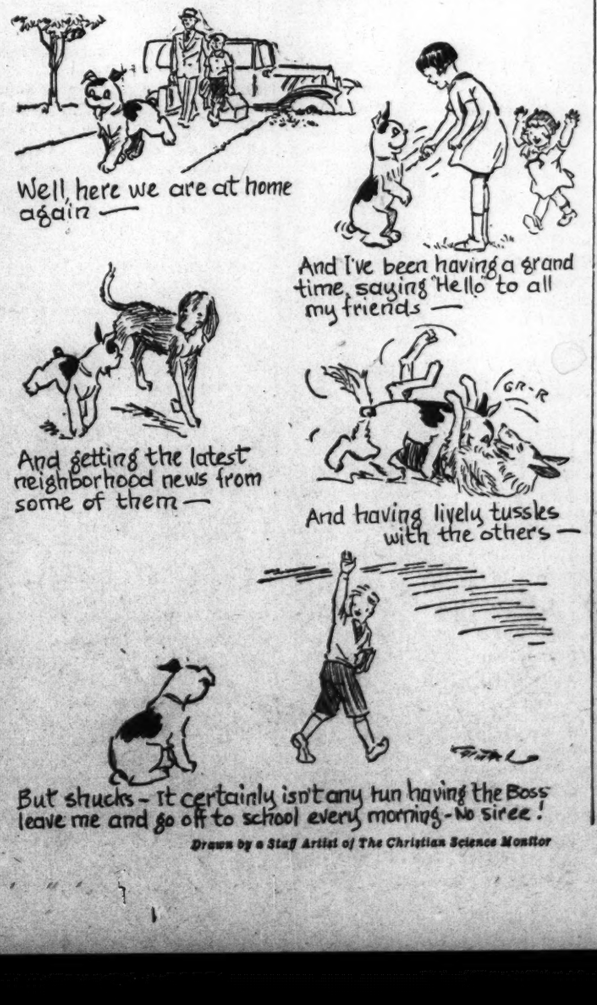
Worth Knowing

NOW THE "ICE ATTENDANT"

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The old-fashioned iceman is now an "ice attendant." Executives of western ice companies at their recent annual meeting not only barred the old name but decided that the "attendant" should be equipped with a uniform with brass buttons and carry the ice in a satchel to prevent dripping.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Well, here we are at home again —
And I've been having a grand time, saying 'Hello' to all my friends —
And getting the latest neighborhood news from some of them —
And having lively tussles with the others —
But shucks - it certainly isn't any fun having the Boss leave me and go off to school every morning - No siree!

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Out of the Mouths . . .'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia

A BLIND man, with hat held invitingly before him, stood beside the main exit ramp at Central Station one recent cold evening. Opposite him, on a small palm-dotted lawn, a forbidden but tempting oasis, three ragged little boys were playing.

From among the homeward-bound throng a well-dressed stranger, prompted by an ungenerous thought that the blind man was an imposter, paused to observe him.

At this moment the three urchins ceased their play and gathered with heads bent together, their glances toward the blind man seeming to portend some joke on him. The stranger watched with deepened interest. Their discussion ended, the boys advanced in hesitating procession over to the blind man, where the leader dropped something into the hat and muttered a word or two to its owner. Then recrossing the roadway, the trio resumed their play.

The doubting stranger asked the blind man, "What did they put in your hat?" "A penny," he replied, testing it with nimble fingers. And so, indeed, it was: a real penny!

The stranger crossed the lawn and called to the boys. Fearing trouble for trespass, they at first scattered and only by heading off the youngest, a mere baby, was the man able to induce them to come and listen. "What did you put in the man's hat?"

"A penny, Mister; a ha'penny each."

The questioner pointed out that there were three of them. "Yes, but Jimmy there had nothing, so we just called it a ha'penny each."

"And what did you do it for? Didn't you need the penny?"

The youngsters were very dirty and that penny must have meant much to them. "Yes, Mister," said the spokesman, "we wanted it; but, you see—he's blind!"

The stranger started sharply. Then he thought rapidly and deeply. "Boys," he said, swallowing a lump, "you've taught me a lesson. Now here—" Into each of the three little black hands now held out he put a coin. "There's the penny you didn't have, little Jimmy. Put it into the hat. There's a shilling for you, Big Boy, to divide up. That's for being kind. And that (to the second boy) is for you to put in the hat for me. That's for teaching me a lesson."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Specie (Mrs. F. N., who spots the following expression in a certain international daily newspaper, "the old-fashioned specie of hydrangea") —"Specie" in this instance was what we like to call a "typographical inadvertency." "Specie," of course, is applied to coins. "Species" (may be singular or plural) specifically designates a category or classification lower than "genus" or "subgenus," but higher than "subspecies" or "variety." More generally, it means "sort, kind, variety." It was, no doubt, in this general sense that the writer sought to employ the word.

By the way do we all pronounce the name of that flower properly? There are four full syllables, and the first *a* is short as in *ran, Hi-dran'-je-a.* Not *Hi-drane'-ja.*

A. M. and p. m. (A. M., who pleasantly chides us for a recent statement in this column in which we referred to these as "abbreviations for 'morning' and 'afternoon' . . ."—We know that they are abbreviations of the Latin *ante meridiem,* "before noon," and *post meridiem,* "after noon." And we were careful to say *for,* not *of.* But thanks just the same.

Vassar (L. H.) — *Vas'-er* (*a* short as in *vat, e* as in *maker*). Not *Vah'-ser.*

Foch (L. H.)—*Fosh* (*o* as in *obey*).

Joppa (L. H.)—*Jop'-a* (*o* as in *job, a* as in *sofa*).

Haifa (L. H.)—*Hi'-fa* (*i* as in *ice, a* as in *ask*).

Belial (L. H.) — Preferably three syllables, *Be'-lih-al* (*e* as in *key, i* as in *it, a* as in *account*).

Peniel (L. H.) — Preferably with emphasis on the second syllable, *Pe-ni'-el* (first *e* as in *create, i* as in *ice,* second *e* as in *recent*).

Patmos (L. H.)—*Pat'-mos* (*a* as in *hat, o* short as in *modest*).

Baca (L. H.) — *Bay'-ka* (first *a* as in *ace,* second as in *sofa*).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Humorist: "There's nothing that makes a camper get up more quickly in the morning than the sun streaming through the door of his tent," declares an open-air enthusiast. Unless it is the rain streaming through a hole in the canvas.

Punch: A strange fish weighing one ton and 13 feet in length was caught in shallow water at Poole and brought ashore. Parties of local anglers are said to be going about hand-in-hand in order to describe it.

Boston Herald: Archæologists report that they have excavated the thumb of that million-year-old Peiping woman. Maybe if they look a little further, they'll discover a million-year-old Peiping man under it.

Humorist: A novelist says he wrote his latest book on the deck of a liner. Well, it saved an awful lot of paper.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Coolidge Appraises Hoover

ENTHUSIASM for the achievements of President Hoover and a hearty approval of his program for combating the depression in the United States characterize the article written for the current number of the Saturday Evening Post by former President Calvin Coolidge. It is no mere perfunctory defense of party policies by a loyal partisan. It is not the coldly judicial appraisal of what has been accomplished in office by a party associate. It is rather the earnest and thoroughgoing commendation of a successful program inaugurated and carried far on its way to completion by the man in the White House, coming from one whose very recent experience as Chief Executive of the nation enables him to speak with authority. The very fact that Calvin Coolidge speaks but little, and seldom couches his political utterances in terms of indiscriminate laudation gives special importance to this pronouncement.

The former President was obviously asked to state the case for his party rather than for his successor, the candidate for reëlection. Accordingly, much of the article is given over to a discussion of the record of the Republican Party, its basic theories and its claim to represent the people. But necessarily he passes quickly to an enumeration of the steps taken by his successor, President Hoover, to meet the emergency springing from the world-wide depression in trade and industry.

He points out that these conditions found their causes almost wholly outside of the United States. Only the mania of speculation, which preceded the commercial collapse, was a distinctly American phenomenon, and the efforts, both of President Coolidge and of President Hoover, to check it were futile. Very sagaciously Mr. Coolidge says:

> When men in public office have to meet a crisis which they did not themselves in any way create, the measure of the credit or blame which should attach to such officeholders is not the intensity of the crisis, nor the danger or damage that results from it, but the manner in which they may meet it and the remedies which they apply to it.

Accordingly, he goes on to discuss at length the checks and the remedies which have been applied in the last three years to the financial and industrial depression. This discussion is illuminating and convincing. It covers government efforts for relief, including appropriations to meet the need of sufferers from drought and from flood; the efforts to aid producers, both of wheat in the North and cotton in the South; the enormous appropriations made for the purpose of assisting banks and other financial institutions to maintain their credit, and the endeavors to bring out into useful circulation money hoarded by timid citizens. Moreover, the economy program of the President is clearly summarized.

Into the details of this survey of the effective endeavors for reconstruction and stimulation of industry, it is impossible to enter here. Enough to say that to the study of the Hoover program the former President has brought a mind recognized as one of the keenest and most analytical of the day and that he pronounces it good.

Against the common charge that the Hoover program has given aid to great financial concerns, such as banks, railroads and insurance companies, and failed to help the individual, or the "forgotten man" as his opponent in this campaign terms him, Mr. Coolidge offers this picturesque defense:

> When a person is suffering from hunger, the commonsense method of relief is to put food into the stomach, whence it is sent into all parts of the body. Under the method of relief that is proposed for the body politic by the critics, instead of providing food in this way to nourish the hands and the feet, I suppose that the needle would be used to inject nourishment into the fingers and the toes. Under such a treatment the whole body would soon perish and the fingers and toes would become useless. The policy of the President has been to place nourishment in the digestive organs of society in order that through the natural distribution of the channels already in existence the whole body would be strengthened and able to function in the usual way.

Naturally, one who has served the people so long and so well in many positions of authority could hardly fail to recognize the great value of experience in the administration of public offices. Mr. Coolidge lays great stress upon the importance of the training which President Hoover has had in the last four years, and points out that "it is no time to sacrifice the great value we have in the item of governmental good will. It can be preserved only by retaining the present Administration."

Always in a political controversy of national proportions there will be found those who will seek to ascribe to great figures in the same party organization personal jealousies and party antagonisms. There have not been lacking suggestions that the former President might rest quiescent in this campaign, leaving the burden of the fight to his successor. This unwarrantable assumption is set at rest by the warmth of his approval expressed in this article. Of President Hoover's experience and abilities he has this to say:

> He has been subjected to most bitter personal attacks. Apparently his eminence was so great that his opponents discarded all hope of discrediting him by criticizing his policies and therefore resorted to other methods, which, as is usual in such cases, reacted in his favor.
>
> While others have been content to criticize and oppose, he has laid out a great policy of relief and reconstruction. The only leadership in this crisis worthy of the name has come from him. He deserves reëlection for what he has done and for what he has prevented. We know he is safe and sound.

The great electorate of the American people which has been waiting to learn what the former President of the United States, a President who retired in the moment of his greatest popularity and who has lost nothing of that popularity since, might have to say is thoroughly and convincingly informed in this article.

Forts and Security

THE French Rapporteur-General for the Budget, M. Lamoureux, gave a weapon to the Germans on July 24 which they have been using ever since and which has now developed into a fresh request for the acknowledgment by the Versailles signatories of German military equality. M. Lamoureux was trying to persuade the French Chamber to agree to military estimates which provide the funds necessary to keep up France's line of military defense against Germany.

Little realizing the full import of what he was saying, he told his confrères, in an effort to prove the justifiability of the item, that the military security for which they had toiled so long had at last been won, and that all he was asking was that they should maintain it.

The particular defenses upon which M. Lamoureux laid stress was the new chain of fortresses which France had erected along her eastern frontier. He asserted with pride that their extent made them the most magnificent of their kind in the world. Be it ever so powerful, declaimed the budgeteer, a German army could never break through, for no opposing artillery could reduce that solid series of forts, which were so skillfully fashioned and so well equipped; nor, moreover, could any withstand the bombardment that they could let loose.

It speaks well for French thought that it is concerned solely with defense. But may there not be an obsession about it? M. Lamoureux showed full well that the danger of insecurity had now passed. Surely the time has come for the French to sit back more easily behind their iron fence of breastworks. Then they will have leisure to think that, if technically they are so safe, why not now concentrate on the second line of defense, which is neighborliness? In time, and granted a like effort on the other side of the Rhine, this second line would soon be promoted in importance far above the fortifications, for it would be capable of reducing and discharging into thin air those factors which produce insecurity and fear.

When France and Germany, economically so complementary, with so much to give to each other in the strengthening and deepening of their respective national life, can live together on a plane of independence, they will respect each other as they never have across a barrier of armaments.

Human Inventions

TAKEN by and large, human inventions have proved inadequate as an anchor in the troubled waters of mankind's aspirations and struggles for spiritual betterment. Such would seem to be the keynote of an address by Sir Alfred Ewing, a distinguished engineer, when he opened the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science the other day at York, Eng.

While Sir Alfred preserves a fine hope in the ultimate benefit which he feels should result from the ingenious discoveries of engineers, he confesses to sharing the thinker's attitude toward mechanical progress. He portrays that attitude as a sense of perplexity and frustration, such as one might feel "who has gone a long way and finds he has taken the wrong turning." As "an old exponent of applied mechanics" he expresses his present disillusion "with the sweeping pageant of discovery and invention in which he used to take unbounded delight."

After paying tribute to the research and achievements of the engineer whose gifts to mankind have brought "comforts and interests and such happiness as material things can promote" the veteran physicist points to the obverse side of the picture. He declares that

> Man was ethically unprepared for so great a bounty. . . . The command of nature has been put into his hands before he knows how to command himself. . . . Where shall we look for a remedy?

Ages ago a poet of antiquity gave a precept on that very question. In Sir Edwin Arnold's scholarly and beautiful translation of the classic Sanskrit poem, "Bhagavad-Gita," occurs the flowing line:

> That man alone is wise who keeps the mastery of himself.

And one of the burning questions of our time is whether the machine with its material concomitants is not becoming the master of men.

It is comforting to know that thinkers see reason for encouragement and hope. That untiring natural scientist, Charles P. Steinmetz, once stated that he believed the next fifty years would see the greatest discoveries made along spiritual lines, that people would learn that material things do not bring happiness and that when that day comes "the world will see more advancement in one generation than it has seen in the past four."

"Lo, this only have I found, that God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions," declared the Psalmist; and the physicist and the engineer and the man and woman in the street see more clearly than ever that their anchor must fasten to the things of the spirit if it would lay hold of the gifts that endure.

John Locke and Democracy

JOHN LOCKE, whose three hundredth anniversary is being celebrated this year, exercised a powerful influence over the development of Europe and America. Locke attained international fame as a philosopher; and as an educationist his theories have even today quite a modern ring. He maintained that the mere accumulation of facts in itself is useless, and that education should give children enjoyment as well as instruction—ideas which, highly original three hundred years ago, are not without value in the twentieth century.

It is as a political writer that Locke is of most interest to America. Indeed, he may almost be called an honorary founder of the American Republic. His early years were contemporaneous with a flurry of activity on the American side of the Atlantic. The colonies of Virginia, Massachusetts, Maryland, Rhode Island and New York had either just been or were about to be established. Little did Locke or anyone else imagine that ideas set forth in one of his books would, not much more than a century later, help to weld those colonies and eight others into an independent sovereign state.

Yet this is what happened. The conception of the liberty of the subject and of the supreme power of the people which Locke embodied in his Essays on Government rapidly spread all over Europe, was taken up by many other writers, elaborated and developed, and became a driving force behind the thirteen colonies in the War of Independence.

Recent developments suggest that even today Locke's work is still unfinished. During the last few years there has been a world-wide reaction against the fundamentals of democratic self-government which he enunciated, and which, a generation ago, seemed to be universally triumphant. Yet it is by no means certain that those fundamentals have been discarded for anything better. Perhaps the best tercentenary celebration that could be given Locke would be a renewed examination of his works to see if the theory he propounded still holds good.

"The Magic of a Name"

"WHAT'S in a name?" may have been of little moment to Juliet, but to the Oklahomans it is all-important when that name happens to be Will Rogers, their "most useful citizen" *(vide* the legislative record) as well as court jester in three continents. The question has been posed afresh by the fact that another Will Rogers, a rural school-teacher, has rolled up a huge vote in an election in the Sooner State, on the strength, so his capable feminine opponent intimates, of a last-minute rechristening from William C. Rogers.

Such name affection as exists in the United States gives rise to one of those pleasant little tit-for-tat jokes that smooth away the corners of transatlantic strangeness. The American chuckles whenever he reads in the English newspapers the qualifications of an Englishman about to be given a remove to a higher berth in his profession. The point that is bound to be singled out, whether the appointee be a bishop, a judge or a collector of internal revenue, is that he rowed (for his 'Varsity), climbed a mountain (for his own pleasure), obtained the Windygate prize for poetry, or did something equally irrelevant. But the Englishman can make his riposte, accompanied by a similar chortle, any time he glances over the wedding announcements in the American newspapers. If they are relatively nameless, both parties will stretch their family trees in quest of a real name until they touch collateral branches even unto the fourth and fifth generations.

Now in the monarchies names are of such little significance that the first thing a man is asked to do when he meets the ultimate in national approbation is to shed it and don a new one. And he is generally very happy to oblige. Watch a Smith in process of translation. One of the most distinguished of that family in England woke up one day as Lord Birkenhead and apparently did not feel any different. But—think of "Al" Smith of the United States going to Ireland to find a mellifluously sounding village by which he should henceforth be called! It's all in the name in the U. S. A.

Hence the agitation which the Oklahoma incident has again provoked that good old possessors of good old American names might be allowed to copyright them. They are held to be as valuable pieces of property as trade marks. Originally the movement must have started when one Kabotsky years ago tried, in Boston, to change his name to Cabot, and succeeded. The indignation spread much farther than the limits of the land of the cod. It rippled over the gabled roofs of colonial mansions from Salem to Charleston and even found an echo out West.

But so far Will Rogers has apparently not taken any action over the controversy in Oklahoma save to add another quip to his voluminous quiver. Only the unfortunate defeated candidate—saying with Juliet, "'Tis but thy name that is my enemy"—has been aroused.

Editorial Notes

The first electric light plant in the United States—the Pearl Street station—was established in New York City, Sept. 4, 1882, just fifty years ago. Today there are so many of these plants that all cities in the country of 1000 population or over are served by them, as well as 50 per cent of those between 250 and 1000 and 25 per cent of those below 250, and thousands of farm homes. This is one set of statistics that, contrary to rule, makes light reading.

Counting whales may not seem like much of a job, but when the territory involved covers the entire Southern Ocean, as is the case with a British survey ship now in the midst of making such a count, it assumes the proportions of a "whale" of a task. The ship has been counting for eight years and expects to be at it for ten more.

And now that it has been decided to accord to the tyro golfer the unrestricted use of Chicago's new $2,000,000 Lincoln Park golf course, the ground-breaking ceremony that usually characterizes inauguration of such a civic project promises to be prolonged indefinitely.

A certain company doing business in an eastern city of the United States might well offer its services to the prohibition enforcement officials. This firm advertises, "Wet Cellars Made Dry."

That deficit in Quebec Province, for the fiscal year ending June 30, which was due to a falling off in liquor commission receipts, is one deficit that may well be welcomed.

An excuse seldom does.

Making a Place for the Negro

ONE of the most moving tragedies touching the present economic situation, in so far as it affects the United States, lies in the effect it is having upon the Negro race, which, taken as a whole, constitutes—with only the possible exception of the Indian—the most helpless aggregation of human beings within the confines of the nation.

Moreover, the problem touching this race differs materially from that touching any other element of society. It presents angles that are not presented elsewhere and offers difficulties that the restoration of normal conditions will not correct.

Every other race in the United States is here of its own volition. The Negro race was brought here by violence. The Negro was satisfied to remain in the wilderness of Africa and those who introduced him to a new sort of wilderness on strange shores and among people inherently different from his own, sustain a responsibility that, far from being observed, scarcely is recognized.

* * *

This distinction in the motivating causes which brought the Negro to America perhaps has not occurred to one in a million persons of the present generation. The presence of the Negro is accepted as is that of any other race and only on rare occasions is there manifested any special sense of responsibility. In the great majority of instances the Negro is left to shift for himself.

True, there are certain special educational provisions that reach a limited number, but for the millions beyond the school age, who are confronted with the problem of earning a living, there is little assistance.

As all persons know, the Negro was brought here as a slave, both the North and the South participating in the traffic, most of the slaves, however, being delivered into the South because climatic conditions there were more favorable. Fresh from the tropics, the Negro did not thrive in the North, though the slave traffic did thrive there.

Thus, while slave labor became recognized as a southern institution and flourished in the South long after it had been abandoned in the North, neither section may claim immunity from responsibility for the presence of the Negro, or with good grace refuse to meet the obligations of the existing situation.

* * *

Indeed, the North sustains a special obligation at this time, for the North invited the Negro to leave the South, where he was an agricultural fixture, and sought to make of him an industrial fixture.

This invitation came during the World War when factories of all kinds were urgently in need of help. Labor agents swarmed over the South during those years, offering glittering inducements to Negroes, and as a consequence hundreds of thousands of them left familiar environments for environments that were unfamiliar.

These transplanted Negroes did well for a time, in a financial sense, but when the tide of industry slackened difficulties began to accumulate. White men, returning from the war, naturally were restored to old positions, and this left thousands of Negroes idle and helpless.

The post-war boom developed and helped matters for a time, and then came the great crash the reverberations of which still are felt acutely. And how fared the Negro? He was first to lose out. In the face of widespread economic peril, racial instinct asserted itself and, as was natural, white men and white women began to occupy positions theretofore occupied largely by Negroes. The proportion of unemployment among Negroes became much greater even than the proportion among white people.

This was logical and perhaps inevitable. It presents a situation that is always likely when there are more applicants than there are positions and when economic conditions are such that quibbling over pay is not permissible.

There are thousands of idle and needy Negroes in the North today; men and women and children without hope in the present and with little hope in the future. Thus a problem that had its inception scores of years ago when slave ships put out from ports, North and South, has been brought to the national doorstep, and the condition may no more be ignored in the North than in the South.

* * *

As a matter of fact, the problem of tens of thousands of idle and helpless Negroes is less acute in the South because climatic conditions there are more friendly to the Negro; because there are more members of the race who are securely anchored and thus are in a position to extend meager assistance to the needy; because, in spite of all that may be said to the contrary, the white people of the South are more sympathetic toward the Negro and have a better understanding of his needs than is possessed by the average person in the North. Again, the South is largely agricultural and there is always a chance to wring the bare necessities of existence from the soil.

And this leads to what might prove a solution of the problem that is so critical in the North and is grave enough in the South.

The soil offers the only real hope of anchoring the Negro in such fashion that he may enjoy reasonable expectation of security and reasonable confidence in the future. There is little hope for him in the crowded cities under the highly competitive conditions of today.

How to restore the idle and the hopeless and distraught to the soil is a problem of great urgency, both for the sake of the Negro himself and for the welfare of the nation. That it can be done admits of little doubt, but the performance calls for a measure of unselfish devotion and a degree of monetary strength that it will be difficult to mobilize, and which may be mobilized only through an apt understanding of the problem in its relation to the future of a useful race and the future of the nation.

To provide the land upon which to anchor the Negro will cost money, much of it, and that will not be all. To anchor him securely will require intelligent supervision and continuous coöperation over a period of years; supervision of methods and coöperation in the matter of buying and marketing.

Given the land, and an opportunity to gain title thereto, plus the needful supervision and cooperation, the Negro not only would become a more useful citizen, contributing to the wealth of the nation in increasing degree, but would also come to experience the security that is the right of any people.

* * *

Could a plan for restoring the Negro to the soil be worked out along the lines indicated, it probably would be self-liquidating after a certain number of years, provided, of course, that steps were taken to protect him from the mercenary.

The trying conditions antedating and attending the Civil War brought forth a Lincoln under whose leadership the Negro attained political freedom. Perhaps the stress of the present may produce a Lincoln capable of leading the race into a condition of economic freedom. Certainly it is an eventuality much to be desired.

J. R. H.

Notes From German Cities

Steam Versus Gas

AGAIN and again the idea of the steam-driven automobile crops up, even in this age of the popularized gasoline motor. It is as if engineers refuse to be satisfied until they have proved the perfectibility of the steam wagon which was once the forerunner of the present-day motorcar. Now one of Germany's leading automotive factories, the Henschel Works in Kassel, is testing a steam-propelled car which in its outward appearance resembles any ordinary automobile. Its hood, however, is a little longer and wider; for under it is housed a miniature high pressure boiler capable of producing a pressure of 100 atmospheres. The four-cylinder steam engine is mounted over the rear axle. The car needs no gears, runs very smoothly and can develop a speed of 91 miles an hour. Its likeness to our present-day cars is even heightened by a radiator, which, however, is a condensator converting the exhaust steam back into water. In this manner the same water can be used for 3000 miles. At present gasoline is burned under the boiler, but later a cheaper crude oil fuel is to be used. The fuel is ignited by electricity and within about one minute the water reaches boiling point.

* * *

Technical Film Exhibit

The German Museum in Munich has been presented with an extensive technical and natural scientific collection relating to the development of the motion picture by Herr Oscar Messter, of Berlin, who is one of the pioneers of cinematography. The collection contains apparatus, documents, records, books, pictures, and so forth. A particularly valuable section is the material relating to the beginnings of the sound-film, to which Herr Messter devoted a great deal of his activity. Through the generosity of the donor, the German Museum now possesses material on the history of cinematography which in its comprehensiveness is is believed to be without an equal.

* * *

Girl Flier Honored

Berlin's heroine at the present moment is Fräulein Elli Beinhorn, the charming girl flier who recently hopped round the world on her little Klemm and landed again on Tempelhof Field, the Berlin airport. That she was heartily welcomed by many distinguished officials and by enthusiastic non-official crowds goes without saying. Her machine, like a globetrotter's suitcase, bore documentary evidence of her travels. Fräulein Beinhorn's record is briefly: Asia Minor, India, Java, Japan, Australia, and South America, or 31,000 kilometers in 275 flying hours. Small wonder that Germany is proud of her! At a big reception given for her by the Aero Club the president presented her with the Tschudi trophy in recognition of her successful efforts in popularizing German air navigation in foreign countries.

* * *

Testing Milk With Music

Letting milk announce its quality by music is certainly a method music-loving people would delight in. This is done in the Food Research Laboratory in Berlin. An electric current is sent through the milk submitted for tests. The fat or water content and other chemical properties offer a varying resistance. This produces different notes in the testing apparatus. Henceforth the milkman can best assure the housewife of the high grade quality of his milk by informing her that it intonated a loud and faultless "high C." At this laboratory butter and margarine are examined with special daylight rays which disclose any undue watery marks or other defaults.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

English Village Life

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having regard to the article published not long ago in the Monitor on "Farm and Factory," and also to the speech recently made by the Prince of Wales on agricultural and village life in England, it may interest your readers to know something of the movements now taking place there with a view to improvement in both these directions.

During that period of the World War when it became imperative for England to add to her home-produced food supply, the authorities handed over waste lands near towns and villages to working people for the cultivation of vegetables, potatoes and fruit. Every moment of spare time and every bit of spare land, even the lawns of gentlemen's country houses, were eagerly utilized for this purpose, and the results were so good that the allotment system, as it was called, has remained in force, in a modified form, ever since, and is now being worked more vigorously than ever. But these local cultivators, as they grew more efficient and produced more, have never until recent years been able to find markets for their surplus produce, as they could not afford to transport it to any distance.

Now, however, a movement has been started for organizing markets in the quite small towns, which can easily be reached by the surrounding country folk, and this is proving a great success. Such a one was opened recently by Lady Eustace Percy in a little Sussex town, and already the cottagers of the district are realizing good profits.

Other centers of rural activity are the Women's Institutes; there is now scarcely a village or parish of any size without one. The women belonging to these institutes have taken up the canning of fruit and vegetables, as well as jam making, with great energy. For them, too, markets have been organized, and they are already making large profits in the good fruit-growing districts. This is a welcome change to all who are interested in the stimulation of English agriculture, for it was a sorry sight formerly to behold large consignments of a cheap and dubious substance called "fruit-pulp" being imported from foreign lands, especially from Russia, while fresh English fruit, unable to compete with them, was allowed to rot on the ground!

The Women's Institutes, however, do not confine their activities to agricultural work. The women who superintend them have organized classes of all sorts of instruction in different handicrafts, and also in dressmaking of a practical kind, the making of boys' clothes, and even of shoes. These clubs also form the nucleus of the social life of the village, and lectures on various subjects, concerts and simple theatrical performances are frequently given, and dances and bazaars organized. It is true that these amusements are now superseded in some places by the cinema and the radio; but there are still some without this solace; and in any case, not even these attractions can quite take the place of an entertainment where local talent has a chance to shine!

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